

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N.Y.

MUNN'S PURE BONELESS CODFISH

In Pressed 2 lb. Bricks, packed in Boxes.

12 lbs., 24 lbs. and 48 lbs.

This fish is cut from the largest Newfoundland Codfish, and the quality is unsurpassed. APPLY EARLY.

STEWART MUNN & CO.

22 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Bell Telephone 1235. Federal 309

Imperial Ry. & Coal Coy.

OFFER, IN CAR LOTS, THEIR FRESHLY MINED

SPRINGHILL COAL.

Screened - - \$5.00
Run of Mine - - 4.75
Slack - - - - 3.60

OFFICE: Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes.

HERTER BROTHERS,

154 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF Interior Decorations, Furniture Stained Glass, Mosaics, Gas Fixtures, &c.

IMPORTERS OF TAPESTRIES, FINE CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.

Sept. 28

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - \$2,000,000
ASSETS - - - \$7,503,722

The Debenture Bonds of this Company bearing six per cent. interest, and secured by Real Estate Collaterals deposited with the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY of New York are for sale by

LEWIS A. HART,

NOTARY,
Imperial Building, 107 St. James st., MONTREAL. 3m 63

National Colonization Lottery

Under the Patronage of the

REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 31st Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th, 1890,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

Prizes Value, - - \$50,000
Capital Prize - worth 5,000
TICKETS, \$1.00.

Winners names not published unless specially authorized.
Drawings on the third Wednesday of every month.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
Offices, 19 St. James street,
ly 184 Montreal, Can.

ESTABLISHED 1888 TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM-NAVIGATION GUIDE

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)
THE ONLY RECOGNIZED RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE DOMINION

Contains the latest TIME TABLES from Official Sources; also a reliable and accurate

GAZETTEER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Being an Alphabetical List of Railway, Steamship and Stage Points, in which are designated Towns with Express and Telegraph Offices, Money Order Offices, P. O. Savings Banks, etc., giving Population, Location, etc., making the Guide invaluable for

TRAVELERS, TOURISTS, SHIPPERS, BANKERS, ETC.

\$500 ACCIDENT INSURANCE \$500 FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS AND PURCHASERS.

For Sale by Newsdealers and Bookellers, and by Agents on Trains and Steamers.

PRICE, 25 CENTS

Annual Subscription, \$2.50. Payable in Advance.

THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDE CO.
6 BEAVER HILL, MONTREAL.
P. O. Box 659

BALFOUR'S LAND ACT

Criticized from the Parnellite Standpoint.

AN INJUSTICE TO IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

Hard on the Irish Tenant and the English Taxpayer.

BALFOUR'S IRISH LAND ACT. Parnell's Objections Stated.

LONDON, April 18.—In an interview today with a representative of the United Press, an intimate friend of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell gave that gentleman's reasons for opposing Mr. Balfour's land purchase bill. He said Mr. Parnell considered it a bad bill from every point of view, not only bad, but to great extent ridiculous. Considering the matter from the point of view of the Irish tenant it may be said at once, that the proposal is one to rob the tenant who is foolish enough to buy up his own property in his holding. This object is attained in the first place by taking into account, in calculating the amount of purchase money which ought to be advanced in each case, the whole of the holding, that is to say, the tenant's interests, as well as that of the landlord.

THE RANK INJUSTICE OF THIS PROVISION

will readily be seen when it is remembered that by the admissions, not only of every Royal Commissioner that has ever enquired into the question, but even of ministers themselves, the interest of the tenant now, in many cases, exceeds that of the landlord. As a second device for obtaining the object in view, viz., CONFISCATION OF TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS and the puffing of the landlords' interest, is that of not taking account of the fact that rent continues to be assessed, and, so long as the Healy clause remains, will continue to be assessed on the tenants' improvements. It is now easy to understand why every attempt made by the Irish party in Parliament during the last few years to amend the Healy clause and thus carry out the original intention of the framers of the act of 1881 has been resisted year after year by the present Government. With the Healy clause amended and rent ceasing on tenants' improvements, no device that could be invented would have availed to give a fictitious value to Irish landlords' property. With the Healy clause unamended and the Land Courts continuing to assess the tenants' improvements, it was easy to bring a measure without, at first sight at least, outraging the principles of justice. The representatives of the Irish tenants in the House of Commons will never, if they can help it, allow any land purchase bill to pass which is based on such an iniquitous attempted robbery. From the point of view of social order it is not only a measure for settling the land question and removing the cause of agrarian crime and agitation, but it is calculated to have the opposite effect. If the bill passes there will be

THREE CLASSES OF PEASANTS;

(1) Holders owning land as purchasers under the Ashburne Act, whom we may call the Ashburne tenants. (2) The tenants owning land under the Balfour act, whom we may call Balfour tenants, and (3) tenants holding land at a rent, either judicial or non-judicial. These tenants will be placed in an unfavorable position as compared with the first mentioned. The Ashburne tenant will have his land at a reduction from the present rate of, roughly speaking, 49 per cent., whereas, the Balfour tenant, under Balfour's peculiar arrangements, will, the first five years, hold his land at a reduction of about 25 per cent., and the ordinary tenant will be paying a rent which will be equal to the old rack rent fixed by the Land Commission. The meaning of all this is that

EVERYTHING WILL BE UNSETTLED;

that agitation will become not merely desirable, but necessary, for it is contrary to reason to suppose that one man on one side of the road can hold at an annual rental of £50 a year, and two men on the other side of the road pay twice that sum for the same quantity of land without causing the two latter to rise in whatever way may be open to them. The land question would thus be opened afresh, and the idea that things could be mended in time by the gradual extinction of the purchase system is illusory. No man will be satisfied with the prospect that in the course of time he will be as favorably situated as his neighbor, especially when what he wants is not prospective but immediate relief. The discontented will also reflect that his more fortunate neighbor owes the superiority of his position to agitation, if not to violence, and it would not be surprising if he took it into his head that the shortest way to the bettering of his position would be

TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

Mr. Balfour in short by his bill, which provides only for the gradual transfer of the property to the tenants puts a direct premium, not only on agitation, but on violence, and is thus destructive and not conservative. Accordingly the last state of Ireland will be worse than the first. For the first time it is proposed that the individual tenant, but the ratepayers of Ireland, shall be responsible for the failure on the part of the tenants to pay the installments of loans which may be advanced to them for the purchase of

THANKS TO BLAKE

Toronto Workingmen Recognize Their True Friend.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" SLIPPED AWAY.

Ambitious Railway Schemes for Our Northwest Provinces.

TELEGRAMS FROM TORONTO.

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TORONTO, April 18.—Messrs. Northrup and Lyman, of the Northrup Lyman Co., have subscribed \$1,000, Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, \$200, and the Montreal Witness \$20 toward the University library fund, making the total to date about \$41,000.

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FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

Railway Work in Manitoba and the Territories—Opposition to Separate School Abolition.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 18.—The river began breaking up to-day.

The stone masons who struck for nine hour day have been discharged from the N. P. works.

While at St. Paul this week, Mr. Villiers told general manager Graham that the Northern Pacific would probably not build any road in Manitoba this year, but the question would be brought up at the general meeting for consideration.

The hospital staff protest against the appointment of Dr. English, of Montreal, as medical superintendent general of the hospital. They want a local man appointed.

The C.P.R. has sent an agent into Minnesota and Dakota to work up emigration for this country.

The Tribune says from conversation with several gentlemen prominent in Roman Catholic circles it is learned that the wish of the opponents of the school and educational bills is that the same should not be disallowed by the Dominion Government, but rather referred to the Supreme Court for the decision of that tribunal on the legality of the measures. They say that the disallowance of the bills will not help matters, as in probability the Government will appeal to the country, and as the fanatical feeling is running so high the Government is sure to be returned, and a re-enactment of the measures will follow.

The French and other Roman Catholics opposing the bills express the greatest confidence that the Supreme Court would decide against the bills, the purpose of which is to abolish separate schools. In the meantime they have no hesitation in saying that any effort made to collect taxes until judgment is passed by the highest tribunal, will be resisted by all constitutional means.

The survey party for the Calgary and Edmonton Railway arrived at Calgary this morning. The party is in charge of Alexander Stewart, C.A. Mr. Stewart will leave to-morrow and go over the entire route to Edmonton, 210 miles. Two other survey parties left this morning to enter at once upon their duties. One party under Mr. Bone started from Moose Creek, moving northward to Red Deer, the other under Mr. Ostler, will work from Red Deer to Edmonton. Another party will start out shortly for the Battle River country.

CORNWALL HAPPENINGS.

Work on the Canal—Personal—The Rossmore House.

CORNWALL, April 18.—The big contract on the Cornwall Canal is being rapidly carried on, and large gangs of men are employed. The work was started last year and will be carried on another year before being completed. The canal is now nine feet deep but when completed will be sixteen feet deep. The canal bed is to be deepened five feet and the banks two feet. Over \$2,000,000 will be spent on the work, a large part of which will be spent in Cornwall.

Mr. George Ross, the popular proprietor of the well known Rossmore House, is rapidly recovering from an accident of a serious nature which happened to him a short time ago. His back was badly

strained by a fall, but he is now moving about.

Strangers visiting Cornwall at this time of the year get a rather poor opinion of the town by the state of the roads, but when the business portion of the town is reached the Rossmore House always comes in for favorable comment. It is an excellent hotel for a town the size of Cornwall, and nice as it is on the outside, the interior is even better. It is very comfortably fitted up and has every convenience of a city hotel. In the management of the hotel, the proprietor, Mr. Ross, is ably assisted by his sons, who make many friends by their obliging manners and close attention to business.

THE HALIFAX GARRISON.

Movement of British Ships.

HALIFAX, April 18.—H. M. S. Emerald arrived from Bermuda this afternoon. She sailed on Monday morning in company with the Pelican and Forward. The Pelican is expected to arrive to-night, and the Forward should be in to-morrow. The two latter will stay in Halifax a few days when they will leave for the Newfoundland fisheries. The Emerald will remain here some little time.

The troops, which arrived from Barbadoes and Bermuda with the troopship Tyne last night, landed to-day. Several of the women who landed embarked on the ship early in February at England, and have been on board ever since, the Tyne since then having called at Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia and other West India ports. The troopship will leave again for Bermuda on Monday, taking besides the two batteries of artillery, which have been stationed here the past few years, a company of Royal Engineers and 24 non-commissioned officers of the West Riding regiment. The latter are time-expired men and will be taken to England. Before arriving home the Tyne calls at the various West Indian stations and China for time-expired and invalid men, and it will be fully three months before she completes her work. The West Riding men will embark to-morrow.

Captain Love, of schooner Parthenia, from Jamaica, reports having had a very rough passage out. Shortly after leaving Halifax heavy weather set in. The waves washed the vessel fore and aft tossing the craft about as though she were a feather. A few days before sighting Jamaica a blinding storm, accompanied by a regular hurricane was encountered. Huge waves struck the vessel ahead, washing the decks. James McLeod, a halibutian, while assisting in reefing a sail was washed overboard. A blinding snow storm prevailed at the time, and the unfortunate man was never seen after going over. When off the harbor on her homeward voyage, a heavy squall or whirlwind struck the vessel.

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FIRST LOVE BEST.

New York Returns to Gas For Lighting the City.

RAILWAY BOSSES IN A GENERAL SMASH.

Misleading Railway Workers' Wages Statistics.

UPSET THE BOODLE COMBINATION.

New York Reputables Electric Lights.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Contracts for lighting this city with gas for a year, from May 1, were awarded to-day. All bids for electric light companies were rejected, the Mayor and his colleagues believing that a combination existed between the companies for the purpose of charging the city exorbitant rates.

A RAILWAY TRAIN OVERTURNED.

Many Railway Bosses in the Smash.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 18.—The pay train on the Gainesville, Jefferson & South-eastern Railroad, containing Superintendent Hemphill, Roadmaster Robinson, Treasurer Richards, Supervisor Bell, Engineer Stubb, of the Georgia railroad; General Manager Wilkens, of the Narrow Gauge, and Route Agent Haultbert, of the Southern Express Co. was overturned this afternoon near Jug Tavern and all of the officers named were more or less injured. Supervisor Bell was the worst hurt, receiving a severe contusion on the head. Superintendent Hemphill was painfully injured, and treasurer Richards had his knee and ankle badly sprained. The train was running about twenty-five miles an hour, when from some cause it turned over. The injured were brought to Augusta and then taken home on litters. None of them are dangerously injured.

HOW WORKMEN ARE FOOLED.

Counting Dollars, But Not Their Purchasing Power.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The fifth annual report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, of railroad labor statistics, was sent to Congress to-day. The report gives the average rates of pay and average yearly earnings for such railroad employees in Great Britain and the United States as are amenable to comparison, as follows:

Class of Employees.	Great Britain.	United States.
Engineers' yearly earnings.	\$47	\$107
Firemen " "	25	52
Conductors " "	30	82
Switchmen " "	28	71
Flagmen " "	24	34

Sixty railroads were investigated as representative roads. There are in the United States 1,800 railroad corporations, but the railroad business is performed by 600 operating roads. Of the operating roads 377 prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors, and others regulate its use among employees. Only 25 railroads furnish dwelling houses for their employees, but upwards of 150 furnish section hands with lodgings when away from home. Nineteen roads maintain beneficiary institutions, to which the men and corporations both contribute. These institutions help those who are disabled and the families of those who lose their lives in the service. Many railroads contribute towards the support of beneficiary institutions established for the benefit of their men. About 300 of the operating railroads either pension permanently disabled employees, or retain them in service on light duty. A goodly number of railroads maintain libraries and reading rooms and nearly all the principal railroads contribute to the support of the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. Quite a number of roads maintain technical schools for the education of their employees. The report discusses the liability of employers for damages to the employees, giving the laws to govern this subject, and so far as they abrogate the common law rule, which is "That an employee injured through the negligence of a fellow employee cannot recover from the common employer." Reports on other branches of labor will be submitted to Congress later. The cost of producing articles in this country, as compared with other countries, and which form a separate volume, will probably be sent to Congress before the close of the present session.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,

Friday Evening, April 18, 1890.

Montreal Stock Market.

Bank stocks were again dull. Montreal tended downwards and is said to have been offered under the market on time sales, one or two large speculative holders selling. Commerce and other banks were steady. Richelieu is still scarce and there is little stock offering. Canadian Pacific ruled quite strong and sold above London and New York prices. Gas is about steady, although it is reported that a good deal of investment stock has come out since the opening of the books. There is practically nothing doing in cottons, 4 1/2 was bid for Canada, which is the only one in request. Royal Electric seems to have its friends and it was offered at 90 with 8 1/2 bid. Street Railway was steady with no stock offering. There is a continued talk on the street of a new issue in Passenger at the rate of one share of new stock for each share of two held. An infusion of new blood into the board of directors is also talked of and the name of a prominent Canadian Pacific railway official has been mentioned. The marked advance which has taken place within a week in Passenger gives color to the rumors afloat. Money is quoted at 5 1/2 per cent, but funds are said to have been obtained at 5 per cent. The New York and London money markets are much easier, but no large amount of capital seems to be pressing on the market here.

The following are to-day's sales:

Table with columns for Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, etc., and their respective values.

Table with columns for 5 Bank of Montreal, 25 Bank of Montreal, etc., and their respective values.

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 11 St. Sacramento street:

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PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs.

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RETAIL MARKETS.

What to Buy, and What to Pay for Seasonable Supplies.

MONTREAL, April 18.

After the flush of the Easter markets and the consequent reaction, trade in the retail market has now about come down to its normal level. The general report runs from good to very good, and though here and there complaints are heard, there will always be grumblers, and dealers in farm and garden produce are sure to be among them. The improvement in the roads is bringing out ample supplies and the more genial weather brings out crowds of buyers to meet them. In meats, whether on the hoof or the wing (for poultry and game are as much recognized among the flesh meats as beef), there is a good supply. Fish at the present, neither too hot nor too cold, comes to the market in splendid condition and has attracted a full share of purchasers. Vegetables and fruits, after the winter fast, are especially attractive, and as compared with last week supplies are ample, and in most instances there is a big decline in prices. Altogether there is ample supply, prices are reasonable and (for a wonder) both buyers and sellers are satisfied with the markets.

MEATS.—Beef—First quality, choice cuts from 12c @ 14c per lb.; second quality, 10c @ 12c; inferior joints, soup and stewing pieces at proportionate prices.

MUTTON—According to quality and quantity, ranges all the way from 8c to 15c per lb.

LAMB—As to size and quality, from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per quarter.

PORK—12c @ 14c per lb.

DAY TELEGRAMS

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE FOR APRIL, 1890.

OTTAWA. The Ottawa Bicycle Club held a meeting last night. The report of the by-law committee was received, and the new committee was adopted after a few alterations were made.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Rows include Ontario and West, P.R. N. of Ottawa, etc.

BEAVER LINE. The Canada Shipping Co's. LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL.

REFORD'S AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

DOMINION LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

ALLEN LINE. Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

From LIVERPOOL From MONTREAL. Fri. Apr. 11... Lake Nepean... Tues. Apr. 20... Apr. 18... Lake Ontario... May 6...

THOMSON LINE. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SERVICE VIA LONDON. SAILING FROM MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT: SS. Gerona... 3,500 tons... 7th May...

ROSS LINE. LONDON SERVICE. SAILING FROM MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT: SS. Norse King... 4,000 tons... 7th May...

1890-Winter Arrangements-1890. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-ended Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL. Saloon... \$50 to \$60. Intermediate... \$30 to \$40. Steerage... \$15 to \$20.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mail.

Liverpool Mail Line. Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS for Port of Spain, St. Domingo, etc.

Quebec Steamship Company. The S.S. "MIRAMICHI," A. BAQUET, Master.

ROBT. REFORD & CO., 23 & 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND. Carrying British and American Mails.

LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

Bermuda & West Indies Royal Mail Lines of the Quebec Steamship Co., Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

HANSA STEAMSHIP CO. OF HAMBURG. SUMMER SERVICE, 1890.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

THE S.S. "MIRAMICHI," A. BAQUET, Master, is intended to leave Montreal, etc. SATURDAY, 26th April, at 2 p.m.

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B. B. B. Burdock Blood Bitters. Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system.

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CHAS. CAMMELL & CO., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, England, - Steel Rails.

JOHN HENRY ANDREW & CO., Toledo Steel Works, Drift and Tool Steels, Sheffield, England.

INCERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO., Manufacturers of Rock Drills, Air Compressors and General Mining and Quarrying Machinery.

ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., Woven Wire Fencing.

DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Wire Rope for Hoisting, Transmission of Power, Ships' Rigging, Guys, &c.

WINDSOR, ONT. Dalore Menard, a farmer of Sandwich East, died in fearful agony yesterday from being poisoned by eating wild parsnip in mistake for carrots.

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REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier. [A] Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND. Carrying British and American Mails.

HANSA STEAMSHIP CO. OF HAMBURG. SUMMER SERVICE, 1890.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States - closed only at 3.20 p.m. and 3.20 p.m.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND. Carrying British and American Mails.

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GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Two Large Flats to Let in the "HERALD" BUILDING, BEAVER HALL HILL. SIZE 60x120 & 60x80. Well Lighted on all sides. Heated by Steam.

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Call at THIS OFFICE and get Estimates for your Printing before going elsewhere.

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The Montreal Herald.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE HERALD COMPANY Limited NO. 6 BEAVER HALL HILL.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Emma Abbott in "The Bohemian Girl" at 2 and "Faust" at 3 p.m.

A CRY FROM ONE OF THEM.

Nothing could be more natural than the rush of the Ottawa Citizen to the defence of the Equal Rights. It is a Tory journal and the Equal Rights Association in Ontario is chiefly, we believe, composed of Tory wolves and Liberal lambs.

THE HERALD thought that the "Equal Rights" movement would operate exclusively against the Tory Government at Ottawa, no doubt it would rejoice over the success of the new party's candidate; but because one clergyman—the Rev. Mr. Crothers—who was present at the meeting, happened to remark that he favoured Mr. Meredith's policy, THE HERALD is up in arms against the "Equal Rights" and denounces them as Tory conspirators.

It is in vain to speculate upon what THE HERALD would say if it thought something which it does not think, but we would call our readers' attention to one or two facts concerning the Equal Rights Association.

No one should be deceived by the Citizen's way of narrating the Crothers incident. That gentleman did not merely "happen to remark that he favoured Mr. Meredith's policy," he had drawn out a resolution to this effect intended as a campaign document to be used against Mr. Mowat, and was only prevented from moving it by those who thought such open partisanship would do mischief to the cause, and that it would be better to strike Mowat in the dark. But though the irrepressible Crothers consented to forego the moving of his resolution he could not refrain from inciting the association to the aid of Mr. Mowat's opponent. It will be remembered that the chief Equal Rights politician, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, while ostensibly crusading against Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, took particular care to say that the first duty of Ontario was to oust Mr. Mowat.

Mr. Mowat was not concerned in the matter from which the Equal Rights Association sprang, but the chief equal righter abandoned his legitimate quarry to hunt for Mr. Mowat's life. And as with Mr. Dalton McCarthy, so with Colonel O'Brien. This gentleman is second in command of the lay element in the association, and he is the gentleman who said he would rather go to the infernal regions with the Tories than to bliss with the Grits. And if the Equal Rights Association were not being worked in Ontario politics as a part of the Tory machine, we may rest well assured that the Ottawa Citizen would not trouble its head about them. The Equal Rights Association have done more to injure themselves with men of all shades of opinion by their turning from their course to attack Mr. Mowat than they can readily undo. As a Quebec journal, THE HERALD is not much concerned with the local politics of Ontario, but it is permissible for a journal in any province to regret the under-hand attacks upon a Government which on all sides is admitted by impartial men to be the best in the Dominion, one that has set an example of prudence, economy and progress which all might with advantage follow, and which is so established in the good opinion of sensible men that open assault upon it is found to be unavailing, and secret conspiracy the only chance of injuring it.

LESSONS OF THE FIRE.

Yesterday morning's fire at St. Lambert was the third serious conflagration that has occurred in that town within eighteen months. After each of the two previous conflagrations vigorous pretences of doing something to provide protection against fire were indulged in—so far as talk was concerned; but yesterday morning's fire found the town in as unprepared a state as ever it was. There was not even a fire bell to sound an alarm, and the consequence was that people living not a great distance from the scene of the conflagration, knew nothing about it till seven o'clock in the morning. The burned houses were situated on the bank of the river and even a hand pump, or a bucket brigade, which could have been organized in five minutes, would have kept the fire in check till help arrived from Montreal, and would, perhaps, have contributed to the saving of considerable property which has been destroyed. But there was neither hand pump nor buckets to work with, and the fire destroyed at its own sweet will.

Another piece of atrociously bad management was that help was not asked from Montreal till it was too late to render any. The fire, we understand, broke out about 12.30 a.m., and had a threatening appearance even then, yet it was not till nearly two o'clock, an hour and a half later, that word was sent over to the city requesting assistance. An engine

and hose reel were immediately despatched in a special train promptly furnished by the Grand Trunk Railway, but when the train arrived at St. Lambert, there was nothing but the smoking embers of the burned houses to be seen, and the fire apparatus was not even taken off the train, because it would have been useless to have done so. The failure to call for assistance in good time was not merely a mistake; it was indefensible negligence.

It is to be hoped that this third baptism by fire will thoroughly arouse the people of that municipality to take action towards providing proper fire protection which will not end in talk and subsequently in smokes. In most localities one or two fire scoopings are sufficient to arouse people to the necessity of taking practical action—"locking the stable after the steed is stolen." Two conflagrations have failed in the case of St. Lambert; will the third have the desired effect? Or will it be necessary to have the whole town wiped out by fire—till there is nothing to protect—before they are aroused to action?

It has been suggested that yesterday morning's disastrous fire provides the opportunity of effecting municipal improvements of a desirable character. The burned houses were situated on the bank of the river, and it has been suggested that the land should be expropriated and converted into a little boulevard or park, which would present an attractive river front as a place of resort in summer. This, with proper fire protection and other little improvements, would render the place more attractive, and greatly enhance the value of property. The idea is worth considering.

THE POOR CELESTIAL.

There is something grotesquely absurd, to put it mildly, in the treatment which the United States and Canada are meting out to the Chinese. The game of shuttlecock played at Niagara the other day with an unfortunate Celestial, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, furnishes a pertinent illustration of what we mean. The United States treat the Chinese as diseased cattle are treated in England, while Canada treats them as merchantable imports, only to be admitted on payment of a customs duty of \$50 specific. We can well understand the propriety and necessity of restrictions being placed on Chinese immigration, so as to prevent the introduction of the vicious, immoral and undesirable element of the Chinese population; but why thrifty, industrious, moral and well-behaved Chinese immigrants should be excluded or be taxed in a way that the people of no other nationality under the sun are taxed, is a question that wants ventilation and explanation. The people of Canada and of the United States readily give money in large sums to send missionaries to China to seek their conversion from heathenism and teach them what are regarded as the true principles of Christianity and Christian liberty. When the Chinese come to this country and to the United States, affording an excellent opportunity of bringing them into contact with and under the influence of our boasted Nineteenth Century civilization and Christianity, the Governments of two professedly Christian countries, placed in power by professedly Christian people, practically tell them that they are not wanted in this country, that it is all right to convert them to Christianity in China, but they must not come here to be converted—they are not select enough to mingle with American and Canadian Christians. The "heathen Chinese" will be very apt to form unique opinions as to the character of American and Canadian Christianity, and wonder what sort of a "golden rule" it is which claims for Americans and Canadians free entrance into China, and refuses the same privilege to Chinese who want to come to America. No doubt the Chinese want "reforming" badly, but they can fairly claim that Americans and Canadians will also stand a little of the same medicine.

THE PERSIAN LOTION thought that the "Equal Rights" movement would operate exclusively against the Tory Government at Ottawa, no doubt it would rejoice over the success of the new party's candidate; but because one clergyman—the Rev. Mr. Crothers—who was present at the meeting, happened to remark that he favoured Mr. Meredith's policy, THE HERALD is up in arms against the "Equal Rights" and denounces them as Tory conspirators.

It is in vain to speculate upon what THE HERALD would say if it thought something which it does not think, but we would call our readers' attention to one or two facts concerning the Equal Rights Association.

NOTICE.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., CORNWALL, ONT., will be held in the office of the Company, 42 St. John Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 30th April Inst. At ONE o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. G. WATSON, Secretary.

COLE'S SALE. GASALIERS. More New Patterns. PRICES ALL CUT DOWN; MUST BE SOLD. Store Coming Down. COLE'S STORE, 1792 Notre Dame Street. GREAT DISCOUNT NOW.

THERE IS AN EXODUS. The Montreal Transcript notes the departure this week from a section of Kent Co., N. B., of no less than fifty men, women and children, embracing whole families. They came into Moncton on the Buctouche & Moncton Railway on Monday, and started for the United States where they intend to reside. They are from the constituency lately represented by Mr. P. A. Landry (now Judge Landry) and presumably enjoyed all the benefits to be derived from being represented in the House of Commons by a supporter of the Government and an advocate of the policy of high taxation. The departure of fifty people in one day from a single district in a county possessed of good natural resources, suggests the idea that there must, after all, be an exodus from Canada on a pretty large scale, the frantic denials of Government supporters and Government organs to the contrary notwithstanding. The policy of high taxation and combine rule have not merely failed to reduce the comparatively small exodus that took place under a revenue tariff policy and a liberal Government—they have increased the exodus to an alarming extent. The Transcript says that Kent cannot any more than Westmoreland stand this drain on her population, and suggests that as that constituency is now open, the electors should try a change—elect a supporter of Meers, Laurier, Blake and Cartwright, at Ottawa, and strengthen the hands of those who are propounding a policy which is calculated, when enforced, to lighten the burdens of the people and arrest that wholesale exodus from Kent and many other constituencies, which has been a marked feature of the peculiar administration of affairs we have

enjoyed since 1878. The Transcript's suggestion is one to which even Conservatives can hardly object.

WHILE England keeps on reducing taxation on the necessities of life, and the the Emperor of protectionist Germany keeps his stand in favor of reducing taxes on pork, consumed largely by the working classes, the rulers of Canada and the United States persist in imposing additional taxes on the food of the people. It is an edifying spectacle.

OTTAWA is going to have a lively time of it. Messrs. Mackintosh and Christie are in the field as Conservatives, the Equal Rights party have nominated Mr. Hay, and last night the Liberals nominated Mr. F. H. Chrysler. It is possible the workmen may also nominate a candidate.

WHAT OTHERS SAY. THE EXODUS. The Democrats of North Dakota say that they hope to carry the State next autumn because of the large number of Canadians who have settled there and who are in favor of reciprocity with their native country. Yet we are told that there is no exodus of population from Canada.—Ottawa Free Press.

DIED. TODD—At Genoa, (East Settlement), on March 29th, Margery M. Young, wife of William Todd, Jr., aged 35 years and 3 months. THOMPSON—At 31 St. Luke street, on the 16th April, George Thompson, aged 62 years.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosy hue, or removing freckles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

THE PERSIAN LOTION is a ROSA VIDE preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. It is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. THE PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is burnt by the sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosy hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. THE PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable Drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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COLE'S SALE. GASALIERS. More New Patterns. PRICES ALL CUT DOWN; MUST BE SOLD. Store Coming Down. COLE'S STORE, 1792 Notre Dame Street. GREAT DISCOUNT NOW.

GET TO-DAY

A Woodrow, a Cooksey, a Dunlap or Christie Spring Hat for Sunday, at W. Robertson & Co.'s,

the acknowledged headquarters for what is Best, Most Varied and Cheapest in this line. The cream of the best makers, the handsome Silk, the nobby Felt, the Easy Lounging Hat. Every example the best of its kind. Oblige by purchasing early, as Saturday is a busy day.

173 St. James Street, (OPPOSITE ST. JOHN ST.)

DeLothbiniere House, VAUDREUIL.

This magnificent Summer Hotel will be opened on the 15th May, under the new management of Mr. E. J. FENOX, formerly of the Union Square Hotel, New York. The Hotel is fitted with all modern improvements, elegantly furnished, and strictly first-class in every respect. Electric light, billiards, bowling alley, large grounds, &c. Parties wishing to secure rooms can apply room No. 16, Glenora Building, where plan of the Hotel can be seen between the hours of 1 to 3 p.m., on and after Monday, 21st inst. April 19 92

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, April 19th, 1890.

GRAND SALE OF LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS For 14 days only.

Having completed the purchase of an Irish manufacturer's stock of LINES and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS of all descriptions, and to effect a speedy sale all are now marked at exceedingly low prices.

Colored Border HANDKERCHIEFS, (IN PAST COLORS.)

6 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 13c 6 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 15c 6 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 18c 6 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 20c 6 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 25c

NOTE.—These handkerchiefs are made up 6 to the package, and not less than one package each sale will be sold during the reduction.

Fancy Butterfly HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED, 10 cents each.

PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Hem-stitched and Colored Border.

Usual PRICE, 25c; SALE PRICE, 15c EACH. Usual PRICE, 35c; SALE PRICE, 20c EACH.

MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, SPECIAL LINE.

9c each, 6 for 48c. S. CARSLY.

Hom-Stitched Linen HANDKERCHIEFS One-half inch and inch hems.

Sale prices, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 20c 25c each. All very much reduced.

Linon Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, Scalloped Border, 9c each, 6 for 50c.

HEM-STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 12c each, 6 for 65c.

HEM-STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 14c each, 6 for 75c.

HEM-STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 16c each, 6 for 80c.

HEM-STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 18c each, 6 for \$1.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 17c each.

LADIES' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c each, worth 25c.

HAND-EMBROIDERED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 35c each. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY, 1745, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

STEWART'S

Furniture Warehouses 1828 to 1834 NOTRE DAME ST. (Near McGill Street).

NEWEST DESIGNS IN OAK, Natural Cherry and Mahogany BEDROOM SETS.

PARLOR SUITES of the very latest designs, covered with all the newest patterns and shades of coverlet 120

ARMOUR'S

EXTRACTS OF BEEF ARE Strongly Recommended by the best Authorities.

SOLID EXTRACT, in Jars, 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., 16oz.

FLUID EXTRACT, in Bottles, 4oz., 8oz., 16oz.

To be had of all Wholesale Drug and Grocery Houses, or from

JAMES ALLEN, No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. Agents Armour & Co., Chicago.

WATCH REPAIRING!

MR. HENRY GRANT gives his personal attention to all watches left with us for repair. Over

45 YEARS' EXPERIENCE enables him to guarantee perfect accuracy of workmanship. Established 39 years. Charges moderate.

HENRY GRANT & SON, 72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

Turkish Cigarettes.

HAREM

—AND— YILDIZ

Finest Brands in the Market.

TRY THEM. March 18th mws 81

FIRE! FIRE!

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire of this morning arrangements have already been made by which orders for PRINTING

of all kinds will be executed with our usual promptness.

J. THEO. ROBINSON, 674 Craig Street.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our Goods by sample to the wholesale and retail. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms address Centennial Mfg Co., Chicago, Ill. MRS MB 75

ADY agents wanted for new rubber underwear. Indispensable to ladies; proof free. Address LITTLE & CO., 216 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. de 83

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRASER, VIGER & CO'S

CIGARS.

VILLAR Y VILLAR. Price Per 100.

Perfectos, 1-10, \$23 00 Bouquets, 1-20, 15 00 Preciosos, 1-10, 15 00

LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO. Especial de la Rosa, 1-10, 23 00 Rothschilds, 1-20, 17 00 Conchas Especiales, 1-20, 19 00

FOR LARRANAGA. Reina Victoria, 1-10, 18 00 Reina Victoria Especial, 1-10, 14 00 Esquisitos Finos, 1-20, 14 00 Regalia Preciosa, 1-20, 14 00

UPMANN. Perfectos, 1-10, 20 00 Conchas Especiales, 1-20, 19 00 Conchas Chicas, 1-20, 19 00 Esquisitos, 4-20, 18 00

PARTAGAS. Petit Perfectos, 1-40, 18 00 Alfonso, 1-20, 18 00

MANUEL GARCIA (Alonso). Petit Bouquets, 1-20, 11 00 Esquisitos, 1-20, 12 50 Bouquets, 1-20, 15 00 Rothschilds, 1-20, 17 00

FIGARO. Regalia Preciosa, 1-20, 8 50 Reina Victoria Extra Fina, 1-10, 12 50

LA FLOR DE MARIAS. Antonio Maria Reina Victoria, 1-10, 19 00

LA EXPOSICION. Reina Victoria Elegante, 1-10, 14 00

LA ROSA AROMATICO. Conchas Finas, 1-20, 7 50 Regalia Reina, 1-10, 6 50 Regalia Reina Fina, 1-10, 9 00

LA MERIDIANA. Pedro Marias Reina Victoria, 1.10, 20 00

LA AFRICANA. Bouquets, 1-20, 17 00

CABANAS. Reina Victoria, 1-10, 18 00 Reina Maria Victoria, 1-10, 18 00

CLUB HABANA. Conchas Bouquets, 1-10, 9 00

LA CAROLINA. Perfectos, 1-10, 19 00 &c., &c., &c. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO'S

Fine Breakfast Teas

—AND— BREAKFAST COFFEES.

500 ONE POUND PARCELS OF OUR FAMOUS

35c Breakfast Tea

Ready for To-day's Trade. Richly Blended Breakfast Teas 45 cents per pound.

THE "KARAYAN" Choice Early Spring picked Breakfast Congou, and the finest Black Tea imported into Canada, \$1 per pound. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

MILWAUKEE LAGER

The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.'s Celebrated Export Pilsener Beer. 1,000 Dozen Pints for sale. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

FRANKFURTER SAUSAGES!

Strictly KOSHER. Receiving by Express this evening from GOLDMAN, of New York: Fresh Frankfurter Sausages, Kosher. Large Bologna Sausages, Kosher. Fresh Bologna Sausages, Kosher. Round Sausages, Kosher. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRESH JERSEY BUTTER

IN PRINTS. Senator Cochrane's Maple Syrup. Campbell's St. Helene Maple Sugar. Whitman's Brome County Maple Sugar. The "Viger" Cream Cheese, &c., &c. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE

Burke's bottling, in pints, in fine order. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Wm. Dow & Co's Celebrated INDIA PALE ALE

The Brewery's own bottling, capped and plain, every bottle guaranteed to be in the very pink of condition. 500 dozen quarts Dow's India Pale Ale. 500 dozen pints Dow's India Pale Ale. As clear and bright as the finest Sherry. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

"OLD RESERVE" PORT.

£100 Sterling Wine. The very oldest, very choicest and very finest Port Wine that comes to Canada. "Old Reserve" Port, \$2 per bottle, \$50 per gallon, \$3 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CINCENNATI HAMS.

THE DAVIS "DIAMOND" BRAND. In spite of the well known prohibitory duty now exacted by our paternal Government at Ottawa, of 3c per pound, we are still selling the Davis Diamond brand Canned Cinnamon Ham at 15c per pound. Lay in your stock now for the summer months. Age only improves the Davis Ham. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FINE TABLE OIL.

The "Viger" Extra Sublime Lucina Olive Oil—the purest and best Olive Oil obtainable. For sale in full size quart bottles, 75c per quart. Full size pint bottles, 40c per pint. The "Viger" Table Oil in 5 gallon cans. The "Viger" Table Oil in gallon cans. The "Viger" Table Oil, in quarts and pints. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

PERRY'S GREEN SWEET CORN IN GLASS.

Perry's Whole Asparagus, in glass. Perry's Split Tomatoes, in glass. —AND— Perry's Fresh Fruits, in glass, Peaches, Pineapple, &c., &c. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

IRISH OATMEAL!

John McCann's Famous Drogheda Irish Oatmeal for sale. McCann's Irish Oatmeal in 14-lb tins. McCann's Irish Oatmeal in barrels, or sale by the single pound.

FINE PASTRY FLOUR.

Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent Process Flour. Ogilvie's Flour in half-barrels. Ogilvie's Flour in 50 and 25 lb. bags. —AND— Crown Jewel Flour in barrels, half-barrels, 50, 25 and 14 lb. bags. —AND— FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 199 ST. JAMES STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager.

LAST DAY OF THE OPERA.

Matinee To-day at 2 o'clock. EMMA ABBOTT SINGS MATINEE AND NIGHT. Farewell to the EMMA

ABBOTT

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO. MATINEE, Balfe's Romantic Opera.

BOHEMIAN GIRL!

EMMA ABBOTT in her charming role of Arline, and her entire company in the cast. TO-NIGHT, Farewell, Gounod's Masterwork.

FAUST, FAUST.

EMMA ABBOTT as Marguerite, entire company in the cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

For One Week, commencing MONDAY April 21, Matinee Saturday Only.

HARRY LACY

—AND THE— STILL ALARM.

By JOSEPH ARTHUR. 100 NIGHTS IN LONDON! 100 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK!

"In the Still Alarm one may witness the greatest scenes in modern life."—Clement Scott in London Daily Telegraph. Seats now on sale at Northrup's.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every afternoon and Evening. Week commencing Monday, April 15.

GUS HILL'S World of NOVELTIES.

20 ARTISTS' 20 New Acts, New Faces, New Novelties. Each and Every Artist a Star. A Stupendous Series of Startling Sensations. Prices of Admission:—10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved Seats, 50c extra. Coming—PETE BAKER

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

One Week commencing MONDAY, April 21st. The Popular Favorite, PETE BAKER.

In two of the most eminent plays ever written. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Afternoon and Evening. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Afternoon and Evening. "CHRIS AND LENA."

New songs, new scenery, new costumes, and a stronger support than ever, including the greatest of all child artists, LITTLE IRMA. Prices of admission—10c, 20c, 30c. Reserved seats 50c extra. Week following—Retley & Wood Specialty Company.

LAST WEEK.

The Panopticon and Museum of Wax Figures,

203 ST. JAMES ST., cor. St. Peter. Will positively close SATURDAY, APRIL 19th. Last day for Ladies, Thursday, April 17th. Open day and evening.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

WINDSOR HALL, Annex.

Exhibition of the Painting HEAVENLY LOVE. Hours 3 to 6 and 8 to 10.30 p.m. Admission 25c. E. Scholl Exhibitor

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sixth Parliament—Fourth Session.

OTTAWA, April 18.

In the House to-day, Mr. Spruce introduced a bill to facilitate the purchase of a branch line of the C.P.R. from Hull to Aylmer, to Pontiac and the Pacific Junction Railway.

Sir Adolphe Caron read an affidavit made by the father of Sergt. Valiquette to the effect that Colonel Hughes of Montreal had acted under power of attorney for him in the Valiquette affair, and that all money due had been paid over without deduction up to the present date. This disposed of the main charge against Colonel Hughes.

Hon. E. Blake—I cannot quite agree with that, and must ask the Minister to look further into the matter.

Sir Adolphe Caron promised to do so.

On Sir John Thompson reading the bill entitled an act respecting fishing vessels of the United States of America, Mr. Davies pointed out that as far as he could find out the bill simply meant a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, and to this Sir John Thompson said that such was the case.

Hon. W. Laurier submitted that though he agreed with the bill, he must complain that information on this important subject had not been given to the House. Sir John Thompson said he did not know what more could be given than to state the working of the *modus vivendi*. Hon. Peter Mitchell was not at all satisfied with this answer. Over and over again ministers had been asked to give proper information to the House and it was unjust that they were kept in ignorance of this important matter.

Mr. Davies read a telegram from Newfoundland which stated that \$1 per ton was to be charged on all fishing vessels entering the harbor. This meant \$400 per vessel. Sir John Thompson could not give any information on the subject. After a short discussion the bill passed a second reading.

Sir Adolphe Caron moved the second reading of a bill to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information.

Hon. P. Mitchell objected to the bill as a slur upon the civil service of Canada. Unless Sir Adolphe Caron could point to at least one case in which a civil servant had broken faith with the state, he would withdraw his objection. The bill then passed a second reading.

Sir John Thompson's "interpretation bill" passed a third reading.

The Hon. Mr. Dewdney moved the act to amend the Indian advancement Act. He explained that there were three new clauses. The first referred to the size of sleighs. At present all sizes and descriptions interfered with the traffic. The second clause provided that if a member of the Northwest council absented himself from a council meeting without proper cause he should be again disqualified from again acting as a member. The third was to provide accommodation for members of the said council.

Hon. Mr. Blake attacked the second clause in a short speech. He said that although they had said that an Indian was able to govern himself, still they wanted to pass a law which they would never think of applying to themselves. A very lengthy discussion followed until the speaker left the chair at six o'clock.

Evening Session. The first part of the evening session was spent in passing the remaining items of the tariff changes. Then Hon. Mr. Foster moved the House into Committee of Supply, and Sir Richard Cartwright said that he had an important matter to bring to the notice of the House before this motion was carried.

He wanted to enquire of the Minister of Finance what the exact effect of the alterations made in; night in clause 143 of the tariff resolutions, respecting alcoholic liquors, was. He was sure this item was of far more importance and demanded more attention than could possibly be given at one o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Foster said it was not his fault that the item came up at one o'clock, but as Sir Richard Cartwright thought it of so much importance, he would say that it would be again discussed in Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then went into supply and took up the question of a grant of \$399,399 for penitentiaries.

The House adjourned at 1.30.

BREMER'S FURS.

An Effort to Postpone the Investigation Voted Down.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 18.—The special committee to enquire into the Charles Bremner fur scandal met again this morning in the Railway and Canal room. Mr. McNeil occupied the chair.

It was understood at the last meeting of the committee that the taking of evidence was closed and the committee recommended that Bremner be paid the sum of \$4,500. When the meeting was called to order this morning Mr. Kirkpatrick asked that S. Henderson, solicitor for Bremner, and C. McDonald be summoned.

Mr. Lister wouldn't agree to this. He said it was useless calling more witnesses, because General Middleton's own evidence made his case as weak as it was possible to make it. The evidence of other witnesses after what had been brought to light would not affect the case one way or the other, and would only prolong it and give rise to an idea that the committee was trying to whitewash the general.

Mr. Kirkpatrick insisted on calling Henderson, because that gentleman had stated at the last meeting of the committee that he had papers from his client, Bremner, relating to the case, and which he now declined to produce. This was very suspicious and he would push his request.

Mr. Lister—Then I shall have to summon Mr. Bayers, Deputy Minister of the Interior. Mr. Henderson was summoned and being sworn said he had received the power of attorney from Bremner. There were other papers from Bremner relating to the civil case which he was preparing on his behalf, but he refused to produce them.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked if there was an agreement signed by Bremner. Mr. Henderson admitted that he had seen such a paper in the possession of Mr. R. C. McDonald this session, and he supposed that gentleman had it yet. Regarding the other papers which related to the case he refused point blank to produce them. He claimed they had no bearing on this particular case. Bremner was not on trial, and as his solicitor he would not produce private papers.

HE WOULD GO TO THE TOWER FIRST. There was a long discussion after this

as to whether or not Mr. Burgess should be called. Finally Mr. Lister gained his point, and the Deputy Minister appeared and placed before the committee the evidence taken at the half-breed commission which had decided the value of the furs. This evidence, it was decided on motion of Mr. Gironard, to place in the evidence taken before the present committee. This same gentleman wanted Bedson summoned, so as to enquire fully into the whole case and find out what became of the box of furs addressed to him. This committee was not appointed, he said, simply for the purpose of trying General Middleton, but for the purpose of investigating the whole transaction. Against this proposition it was urged that to summon new witnesses would certainly mean that no report could be placed before the House this session. After lots of talk and humorous personal hits on each side, the committee voted against the motion and adjourned until next Wednesday, when Mr. McDonald will be examined.

DEPUTATION OF BANKERS.

Opposition to Clauses of the New Act. (SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, April 18.—A deputation of representatives of the leading bankers waited upon the Minister of Finance to-day to make further representations against some of the provisions of the new Banking Act. The Bank of Montreal has been organizing a combination of strong banks for the purpose of securing a limitation to the provision which practically obliges wealthy financial institutions to secure notes issued by their weaker rivals. The provision with respect to Government inspection is also objected to by bankers, who say that it must of necessity be valueless and tend to create a false feeling of security in the minds of note holders and depositors. Unless every branch of a bank was inspected at the same time they say that the inspection would be of no use whatever, as funds and securities could be transferred from one branch to another for purposes of deception. The deputation they waited upon Government to-day also protested vigorously against the clause to effect that Government shall take for public purposes all unclaimed dividends and balances which for five years have not been claimed. They regarded it as an interference in the contract made between banks and their depositors, and claimed it was without precedent. A cable to London, England, on subject was answered.

Unheard of, would be considered gross condescension and dishonesty here." A letter from New York said "There is no such forfeiture as you refer to in either National or State Banks."

THE NEW BALLOT SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 17.—The coming three bye-elections will be used as a test to decide what manner of ballot system will be used for the purpose of determining who are the people's choice in the Dominion Parliament. The special committee met in the Tower room this morning with their chairman, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, at the head of the table. He gave them advice, and they discussed at length the merits of the dozen or more ingenious contrivances which, at considerable expense of both time and money, have been built, patented and placed before the committee.

How to make the best choice was the greatest difficulty, and finally it was agreed to select three of the best boxes and use them, one each, at the coming bye elections. After this choice will be made, should they prove satisfactory. None of those to be tested will require ballot papers, but instead marbles or little wooden or iron plugs will be used. This will do away with the ballot paper, a number of new styles of which has been shown the committee. It was, however, decided not to use any of the new papers, even though the boxes soon to be tried should prove unsatisfactory.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 18.—The Liberals held a large and enthusiastic gathering to-night in Harmony Hall. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the vacancy occasioned

by the death of Mr. Parley. On the platform were many influential men, and the chair was occupied by A. F. McIntyre who made a short opening address. E. H. Bronson, M.P.P. nominated and N. A. Belmont seconded F. H. Chrysler, who in a capital 10 minute speech, accepted the position of Liberal standard bearer. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Davies and Wilson, M. P.'s.

MEETING OF THE GRAND ARMY.

A meeting of the Montreal branch of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at the Revere House last night for the purpose of completing the organization of the branch. The president, Mr. A. Schelle, occupied the chair and Messrs. Samuel Hart, secretary; J. Lorge, treasurer and about sixty veterans were present. The organization was completed and the formal installation of officers will take place in a short time. The branch will form a part of the Vermont section of the G. A. R.

A short musical programme was carried out and a vote of thanks was tendered to the proprietor of the Revere House for the free use of rooms since the organization of the branch. Old soldiers who wish to secure any information of the organization can do so at the Revere House, where the headquarters have been established.

THE AMITY SOCIAL.

The annual ball of the Amity Social Club was held last evening at the Queen's Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. There were about seventy couple present, who participated in the very choice programme of twenty dances to the accompaniment of an admirable string band. At midnight a recherche supper was partaken of, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until an early hour this morning. The arrangements were admirably carried out and reflected the greatest credit on the ball committee composed of Messrs. F. E. Donovan, W. E. Allan, W. J. Crowe, J. McCoy, Jno. Graham, A. E. McEnroe, J. H. Ewan and Geo. Murphy.

TWENTY YEARS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. Hector Berthelot delivered an interesting lecture last evening in the Ville Marie Hall before a large and appreciative audience. He referred in appropriate terms to the work of a reporter and explained the ups and downs of a journalist's life. For the last twenty years, he said, he had been connected with newspapers, and was, therefore, in a position to explain the *contre-temps* a reporter frequently met with, and after citing several incidents in the lives of journalists, he stated that he would be willing to exchange his calling for that of any of our financial men. The audience seemed thoroughly pleased and satisfied with the lecturer and frequently applauded him.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Fish Hatchery—Ottawa Election—Millia Camp.

OTTAWA, April 18.—Mr. Phil Veale, of the fisheries exhibit, left to-day for the banks of the St. Lawrence beyond Brockville, taking with him a million and a half white fish fry. These will make nearly three million fry in the river in the neighborhood. The speckled trout at the hatchery are nearly all hatched and the fry are doing well. As far as present appearances indicate, Mr. Rochon will be the Government candidate for Ottawa County at the coming local election. It is stated that he will be opposed by a Liberal candidate of the old school and a Conservative.

A large deputation from Owen Sound waited upon the Minister of Militia this morning to ask that the brigade camp for that district be held at Owen Sound instead of Niagara. The Minister promised to consider the request.

FEDERAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

Heavy Payment Mailed Last Night.

TORONTO, April 18.—Some months ago the Federal Bank completed payment of all its deposits and circulation about \$4,300,000, and in February last it paid stock dividend No. 1 amounting to \$125,000 to shareholders, and cheques for a second stock dividend amounting to \$125,900 were mailed to shareholders to-night.

Scratched 28 Years

Scratched twenty-eight years. Body covered with scaly psoriasis. Constant shedding of scales. Suffering endless and without relief. Scratched all the time. Physicians and the usual remedies useless. \$200 thrown away. Cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a cost of \$5. Skin now as clear and free from scales as a baby's. Cured Jan. 20, 1887. Cure permanent to date, Feb. 5, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took... and... Sarsaparilla over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book, of Psoriasis (picture No. 2, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and I got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Any one who reads this may write to me, and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING. WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 20, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Jan. 20, 1887, which remains complete and permanent to date.

DENNIS DOWNING. WATERBURY, VT., Feb. 5, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing, itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

E. A. Cardinal, of Montreal, says: After ineffectual trying many of the so-called remedies for Catarrh, I made a trial of Nasal Balm, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note up to date a complete cure. It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over which every breath must pass. To any thus troubled it is a priceless medicine.

G. Poltier, Montreal, says: I suffered for two years with Catarrh in its worst form, and am pleased to be able to state that one bottle of your great remedy, Nasal Balm, completely cured me. Everybody who is suffering from Catarrh should give your remedy a trial.

W. B. Jackson, Hawkesbury, says: I can not speak too highly of Nasal Balm, as less than one half bottle cured me of a severe case of Catarrh. I had tried several other advertised remedies without receiving any relief. I am perfectly willing that you should use my name as a reference, as I consider the medicine worthy of all praise. It cures Catarrh and is very pleasant and easy to take.

Clara Macdonald, Little Metis, Quebec, says: I have used two bottles of your Nasal Balm for Catarrh with the most beneficial results. To anyone suffering with this most disagreeable disease I can heartily recommend it as a radical cure. I cheerfully give you permission to use this if you desire it.

D. Derbyshire, Mayor of Brockville and President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Balm beats the world for Catarrh and Cold in the Head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application.

O. D. Dion, Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, says: I am very glad to give you to-day the testimony that Nasal Balm has completely cured my catarrh, from which I suffered for nearly three years.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 Cents for small and \$1 for large size bottles) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

Nasal Balm Nasal Balm

Instantly Relieves Positively Cures Cold in Head Catarrh

MCCOLL'S RED ENGINE, LARDINE & CYLINDER OILS

Are Still Giving the Best Satisfaction!

MANUFACTURED BY McCOLL BROTHERS & CO., Toronto.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTION COMPANY, (FOR CANADA, LIMITED), 163 St. James Street, - Montreal.

Burglary Prevented During your Temporary Absence from the City.

We are now prepared to offer the residents of Montreal a Burglar Alarm Service, for the temporary protection of their residences during the summer months.

All the work will be done under our supervision by our own men, in the most careful manner, and all service connected with the same will be under our own direction.

This connection can be made, all complete, in a few hours without injury to property, or disturbing the arrangement of rooms or the articles therein, and at a small expense.

No family should leave their house, even for a short time, without this protection. A postal card addressed to this Company will receive immediate attention.

NO SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY HAS BEEN COMMITTED AT ANY RESIDENCE PROTECTED BY THIS SYSTEM, THOUGH MANY ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE EACH SEASON.

BRANDIES.

Visitors to the PARIS EXPOSITION will have learnt that the leading brand in Paris, and, in fact, throughout France, is that of

Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., JAS. HENNESSY & CO. and MARTELL & CO. only exceeding them.

For sale by all leading Grocers and Wine Merchants. JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO. Sole Agents for U. S. AND CANADA.

LARGEST STEAM BOILER INSURANCE CO. IN THE WORLD.

Capital, - - - \$500,000 | Assets, - - - \$1,427,256.12 Policy Holders Surplus - - \$536,873.70. Canadian Department, \$20,000 Deposited at Ottawa.

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS: SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of Bank of Montreal, Chairman.

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R. FLAHERTY, Manager, 27 Imperial Building, Montreal. Issues Blanket Policies covering all hazards of boiler explosions, including damage property, loss of life, injury to person, loss of earnings, etc., etc.

No other company issues favorable policies.

187 and 189 Commissioner street, MONTREAL. Telephone 161. INSIDE SPRING ROLLER SHADES. April 5 trs 81

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REFRIGERATORS

Wholesale and Retail MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP FIRST-CLASS. GEO. W. REED, 80 trs 788 and 785 Craig street, Montreal.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL—MADAME JOLLIN, Midwife, holding a diploma from the Faculty of Medicine of Poitiers, France, ex-pupill of the Maternity Hospital, Paris, and licentiate of the Province of Quebec, will, on the 1st of May next, remove from No. 28 St. Louis street to No. 224 St. Antoine, the former residence of Mr. Bédard, an ex-mayor of Montreal. Madame Jollin takes this opportunity to remind her numerous clients, both in Canada and the United States, that they will find in this respect establishment every comfort necessary to their condition. A large garden surrounds this fine residence, which gives convenience the salubrious surroundings and fresh air of the country. Nothing will be spared to make this house unique of its kind in Canada; a model establishment, renowned for comfort, the best of attention and moderate charges. Several doctors are on the staff. The efforts put forth give Madame Jollin a right to expect liberal patronage.

TRADE SALE BY MARCOTTE and CO., 95 St. James Street, Every WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED PROMPT CASH RETURNS. MARCOTTE & CO., 27 AUCTIONEERS. mwf

CITY OF MONTREAL CONSOLIDATED FUND. The Semi-annual Interest on the above registered (three, four, six and seven per cent.) Stock will be due and paid to Shareholders on and after the FIRST OF MAY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the First of May.

WILLIAM ROBB, Acting City Treasurer. CITY HALL, Montreal, April 15th, 1890. b 90

SIGNS! PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by the terms of By-Law No. 183, passed by the City Council on the 24th March last, signs or showboards cannot extend more than six inches over the sidewalk; and all signs or showboards, heretofore put up or erected in manner different from or contrary to the foregoing provision, must be removed before the FIRST AUGUST next, under the penalty provided for in said by-law. CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 17th April, 1890. b 92

10 CENTS BUYS A KICKER CIGAR. S. DAVIS SONS, Sole Manufacturers. mvs 91

THOS. SONNE, MANUFACTURER OF Awnings, Tents, Sails and Flags of all nations, Wagon Covers, Horse Covers. All kinds of Tents on hire. Tarpsauls and Oil Skin Clothing. Hoist Ropes fitted up on shortest notice. Cheap Fire Escapes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS are selling fast at S. Carley's.

Mr. Robillard is complaining that the cars on St. Catherine street are blocked near Guy street owing to sewer operations.

TURKISH CIGARETTES, "Harem" and "Yildiz." Finest Brands in the market. Try them.

Messrs. Notman have presented to the Boys' Home a picture of the late Thomas Workman, who bequeathed the Home \$2,000.

A petition is being signed asking the Quebec Government to grant a bonus to the widow of the late Deputy Sheriff Vilbon.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Dr. W. Geo. Beers, the well known dentist, will lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening, on "The teeth and their care."

Mr. Bell has made an affidavit before the Recorder to the effect that Mr. Mann deposited the garbage found on Le-compte's lot. An action has been entered.

S. CARLEY has just received a new line of Silk Merino Underwear in two weights, for spring and summer wear. These goods are guaranteed not to shrink in washing.

Mr. Peter Henderson has purchased from Mr. McNeil the property at the corner of Dorchester and Hanover streets, opposite the St. James' Club, for \$12,200.

Mr. Fred. Bennett, who has been a tide waiter at the Montreal Customs House since 1867, died yesterday morning from a surgical operation performed to remove a cancer in the neck.

For first-class dyeing and cleaning try the Empire Dye Works, 24 Phillips' square. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city free. Thomas Highmore, manager. Telephone No. 4793.

A man by the name of Dagenais, while being transferred from one of the cells into the Recorder's Court, fell and received a severe cut on the head. The wounded man was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

PALLETION of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Tenders were recently invited for the daily mail service between Hemmingford and Franklin Centre, with the result of the assignment of the contract to Mr. M. Fleming, of Hemmingford, at \$500, his being the lowest offer received.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Dr. Labeuge says the clerk has thrown the dirty ice stored at St. Jean Baptiste market into the roadway. The doctor further states that while our ice regulations may not be perfect, he does not know of any other city on the continent with ice laws as strict as ours.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The only person authorised by us to sell our Celebrated Labour Saving Desks and office furniture, in Montreal, is H. Nightingale.

CUCESBERG, BROS., Preston, Ont.

I am also Sole Agent in Montreal for the Canadian Office, School, Church and Lodge Furniture Company, 24 Front Street, Toronto. Always in Stock both the above companies goods at lowest factory prices. I do not employ irresponsible Canvasers to sell my goods. H. NIGHTINGALE, 7 and 9 St. John Street, Telephone 1691.

A man named A. Sledworthy was yesterday brought to the Notre Dame Hospital for a severe cut on the hand. The wound was dressed and the man sent to his home, on St. Elizabeth street. It appears that Sledworthy, while cutting wood, missed his stroke and injured his hand.

It is rumored that the Minister of Militia is preparing a programme that will collect on the 24th of May the largest force of volunteers for review that has ever been in line in Montreal. The command, it is said, will be given to the Regular Commandant of the forces at Halifax.

SMOKE PAPPPOSE CIGARS

The meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, held Thursday night, decided that delegates should support bakers who worked by day. It was promised by each delegate that he would bring the cases of Fred Stevens and Fred Naud, who bake by day and have no Sunday work, before the members of his society.

ASTONISHING FACTS.

The effect of Turkish Baths on all forms of rheumatism and blood disease is something astonishing. Many men are walking the streets who were carried into the Baths helpless. Send for circulars. Address Turkish Bath, Montreal.

The Gaelic services, which have been held in Stanley Street during winter months, are discontinued for the present. The friends have been greatly indebted to Mr. McLeod and Mr. McLennan for pulp supply. As these gentlemen have to take up their mission work during the summer months, they are unable to continue the services. Due notice will be given when they are to be resumed.

Ald. Stevenson, chairman of the Fire committee, has received \$50 from the municipality of St. Lambert for the Firemen's Benevolent Association, with thanks for the help rendered at the fire last week. The last clause of the accompanying letter, which is dated April 15th, and so before Thursday night's fire, states that under a new scheme for providing water the Council hoped that never again would they "have to impose upon the good nature" of the Montreal authorities.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

Many persons who do not take Turkish Baths have very erroneous notions about them. Little children take them in perfect safety and glee. Men and women take them with a sense of being cleansed and rejuvenated. The attendants do all the work—the bather takes the laziest of sensuous enjoyments and unmistakable benefit. Send for circulars. Address Turkish Bath, Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE

[It appears necessary to state that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Letters couched in decent language bearing on matters of public interest, and written on one side of the paper only, can usually find room in THE HERALD. We require to know the name of the correspondent, but not necessarily for publication.]

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

SIR.—Having read in your paper of today a letter dated April 16 as to the remarks of a native minister of Jamaica ridiculing his own people to the prejudice of people who had been to listen to him and his tirade, I should say that so far as the letter to-day speaks, I can quite sympathize with Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Dixon and I also as a Jamaican can contradict the lecturer's statements as to their being ignorant, superstitious, ferocious, etc., even so, who, I would ask, is to blame? Why, the lecturer and his clerical brethren who have had the superintending of this people's religious intellect. Had the lecture been more generally advertised it would have given Jamaicans an opportunity of contradicting the lecturer in the presence of a public audience.

Thanking you, sir, for giving this publicity.

J. D. ORRETT, 85 St. Lawrence street, April 18, 1890.

THE ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN.

The last number of The Illustrated American shows that the publishers are determined to maintain the high reputation for artistic finish in illustration and interesting variety of news and editorial matter, which it has already achieved. In its current issue it gives an excellent series of views by its special artist, and a number of photographs showing the various points and the great damage done by the extraordinary rising of the Mississippi. A fine pen and ink drawing of the venerable poet (Walt Whitman) graces the first page, and another interesting feature of the number is the illustrated description of the great cyclone which recently devastated Louisiana.

NOTRE DAME STREET EXPROPRIATIONS.

The commissioners in expropriation for Notre Dame street west met yesterday afternoon. The property containing 490 square feet, belonging to Mrs. S. Clontier, was valued by the city witnesses at \$7 per foot, or a total of \$3,430.84. The owner's witnesses valued the land at \$8 per foot, or a total of \$3,920. The city witnesses placed the value of Mr. Owen McCarvey's, 795 square feet, at \$7, or \$21,035.08 for the whole, while the proprietor's witnesses valued it at \$10 a foot, or a total of \$31,738.07.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

VARIETIES.

Senator Ingalls has completed his new residence upon the site of the family home at Atchison, which was destroyed by fire last year.

Congressman McKinley, father of the pending tariff bill, spent Sunday in New York. He is represented as "having a tired look about the eyes."

The Rev. D. L. Moody observes that he doesn't believe the Angel Gabriel himself could come down and hold the attention of a congregation that had been busy reading the Sunday newspapers.

Visitor (in editorial sanctum)—Do you would public opinion? Are you a leader of thought?

Editor—Yes; all of that.

Visitor—How much are you in advance?

Editor—Two dollars a year.

First Rate.—"Good story, eh?"

"Yes. It's very original to have a man fall in love with his landlady. What are you going to call it?"

"I don't know. What should you suggest?"

"How would 'A Boarder Romance' do?"

Wickwire—What a lot of time is wasted through ignorance, that otherwise might be saved.

Yatsley—Isn't there, though? I know of a case in point. Only last week I sat down and played solitaire for three hours before I found out I didn't have a full deck.

"Yes," said the suburban amateur gardener, "I take a great deal of pleasure in my agricultural labors. Of course, there are a good many things in a garden that are not altogether pleasant. Here, Towser, come out of that flower bed! That's one of them. As I was saying, there are a good many things. Confound it! If there ain't old Briggs' hens digging up my peas again."

Mrs. Morton, wife of the Vice-President, is not only a beautiful woman but a kindly and gracious one. She has, moreover, a sweet and well-trained voice and a capacity to touch the right conversational note under difficult circumstances. Notwithstanding her wealth and her sumptuous way of entertaining her five young daughters are brought up in the most rigid simplicity of dress and habit.

Mr. George W. Childs denies the recently revived report that he had left the Episcopal Church to become a Catholic. He says: "This is not the first time that such a report has been circulated. The reason for it, I suppose, is that I have a number of warm Catholic friends, including Mr. Drexel and Archbishop Ryan. I have no idea of joining the Catholic Church. I have warm friends who are Jews. They might as well say I am going to become a Jew."

M. Tisza, the great Hungarian statesman, has the reputation of being "a little near." The budget allows the Prime Minister 20,000 florins a year for table money, but M. Tisza gives one official banquet a year, and no other sort of entertainment all the year round. M. Tisza has never kept a private carriage, but hires a cab by the year, and according to common report, he was for a long time driven by one of the most ill-conditioned juveniles (jarvis in Buda-Pesth. Mme. Tisza used often to complain of the loutish fellow's incivility, but her husband would answer, "Ah, well, poor Schneider, if it were known that I had dismissed him he could get employment nowhere else!" This little story paints the man.

CANADA'S GREAT PIANO.

The Bell piano is sweeping the high-class trade of Canada, where Canadian pianos are bought. The Bell has no Canadian competitor, but is the chosen one nearly always in every competition with first-class American pianos. Unless you wish to have a piano of the quality of Knabe you need not pass the Bell piano, which is Canada's first great success. See and hear them at Willis & Co.'s, 1824 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IN THE COURTS.

An Indiscreet Car Conductor Assaults a Protestant Clergyman, and is Arrested for His Act.

An Assault by Italians Likely to Result Fatally—An Anti-Mortem Statement Taken.

Somewhat of a sensation was yesterday created in one of the Montreal street railway cars on the St. Catherine street line, when a very respected clergyman who had entered the car at the corner of Bleury and Craig streets, was asked for his fare. The rev. gentleman, not having the small change required at the time, was ordered to get out of the vehicle, and refused. The conductor, who was very indiscreet, then assaulted the reverend gentleman with his cash box and broke a brand-new silk hat which he wore. The clergyman was, of course, obliged to drive home in a cab, and the result of the affair was that a warrant for assault was taken out against the conductor. The accused was arrested last evening, and will answer to the charge of assault before the magistrate this morning.

AN ANTI-MORTEM STATEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Desnoyers and Mr. McMahon, chief clerk of the Police Court, proceeded to the Notre Dame Hospital to take the ante-mortem deposition of a man named Auguste Blache, who some weeks ago was severely wounded by a crowd of Italians at Lachine, in a hotel kept by Felix Barre. The wounded man is in a most precarious condition, as the wound inflicted on him by one of the Italians is a severe one. Blache is not expected to live, but being sworn by Judge Desnoyers at the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon, managed to relate the facts of the affair, which undoubtedly will tend to bring the guilty party to justice.

THE CASE OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

In the case of the two medical students who some days ago were arrested for stealing drugs and other medical accessories from a druggist on St. Catherine street, Judge Dugas, in the Police Court yesterday, after hearing the evidence, took the matter on deliberation. The accused were admitted to bail. Judge Dugas stated that the accused was a grave one and that he would deliver judgment in the beginning of next week.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

A young man was yesterday sentenced to 10 days in jail for stealing a piece of lead, the property of F. X. Bissonnette, tinsmith, of St. Lawrence street. The accused had only been in the employ of Mr. Bissonnette about a month and up to a couple of days ago proved to be an intelligent and hard working apprentice.

WOULD NOT PROVIDE.

Two newly married men appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a charge of refusing to provide for their wives. The accused were admitted to bail and their trials fixed for the beginning of next week.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday morning 16 prisoners were on the list. A young woman, 25 years of age, charged with being drunk, was liberated, it being her first offence.

An agent arrested on Windsor street the night before last for being drunk and exposing his person, was fined \$5 or one month.

An old habitue of the court, aged 34, was for vagrancy and refusing to work, sent to jail for the space of three months and fined \$10 or three more months. Three cases of assault were postponed for hearing, the parties interested not being ready for their trial. The ordinary drunks were fined \$1 or eight days.

JUDGMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Davidson yesterday, in the Superior Court, rendered judgment in the case of the Fish and Game Club against Mr. Lucien Huot, condemning the latter to pay \$400 damages to the club on an action of damages for \$3,000.

In the case of Somerville vs. the joint clerk of the Circuit Court, Judge Davidson rendered judgment and dismissed the action without costs. In this case, a judgment having been obtained against the present plaintiff in the Circuit Court, he settled with Mr. Lancot, of the firm of Downie & Lancot, who were the plaintiff's attorneys in that case. Subsequently, however, the firm having been dissolved, Downie demanded from the prothonotary a writ of execution for the share reverting to him by virtue of the judgment. The writ was granted, and hence the present action for \$500 damages. The court held that Mr. Lancot's conduct in the matter was not unprofessional, that the clerk of the Circuit Court did not act in bad faith, but with a view to perform his duty, and dismissed the action, but without costs.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

An old case was yesterday revived in the Practice Court. It was an action taken as long ago as 1851 by the estate of the late Mr. Joseph Roy, father of the present City Attorney, claiming from the city \$210,000 damages for not providing a certain property with a frontage as agreed, is alleged, when it was bought from Mr. Roy with other lands, for the site of Bonsecours Market. Instead of giving this frontage the city built upon the ground known as the Elliott property, and hence the action. The case was postponed.

ANOTHER BIGAMIST.

Another case of bigamy will be heard on the 24th inst. before His Honor Judge Dugas. It appears that the accused was recently arrested for not providing for his wife, and that the latter informed Rev. Father Catle, of St. Ann's Parish Church, who told her that the young man had already been married. Mr. Marshall, Secretary for the Society for the Protection of Women and Children was informed of the affair, and will now push the matter through before the Courts on behalf of the deceived young woman.

THE CONSCIENCE PRICKS HER.

In the case of D. Steel, for \$2,000 damages for being bitten by a bear owned by J. H. Smith, proprietor of the Pullman House, on Notre Dame street, the principal witness, Emily Fenton, who was employed as a bar-maid in the restaurant at the time, stated that Smith told her to swear that she had seen Steel kick the bear before it bit him, although

she had not seen anything of the kind. The case will be continued on Monday in the Superior Court.

THE CITY AND THE BUTCHERS.

Mr. Justice Wurtle, in the Practice Court yesterday, heard arguments on the new writ of prohibition taken against the Recorder and three butchers on account of the \$200 tax. This was taken while the other case was pending before the Supreme Court, and the city cannot collect the tax before it is disposed of, the execution of the by-law having been suspended. In taking the case on *delibere* the Judge remarked that he would see what was to be done with regard to costs, but that he stood in the face of a judgment of the Supreme Court on the merits.

JUDGE DUGAS GETS DAMAGES.

In the Court of Review yesterday morning Mr. Justice Davidson delivered judgment in the case of Judge Dugas vs. *Le Monde*, for an action of damages for \$10,000 taken by the plaintiff in regard to a series of articles which had appeared in the paper ridiculing Judge Dugas' expedition to Megantic in search of the outlaw, Donald Morrison. Mr. Justice Davidson granted \$100 damages to the plaintiff and dismissed the supplementary actions against Mr. Vanasse as editor and Mr. Lessard as manager of the paper.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An hotelkeeper of Notre Dame de Grace was yesterday fined \$75 and costs by Judge Dugas in the Police Court, for selling liquor on Sunday. The fine was paid.

A commercial traveller was yesterday morning arrested at his boarding house on St. Charles Borromeo street, by Deputy High Constable Bissonnette, for stealing four yards of tweed. The accused appeared before Judge Dugas yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty. Bail was accepted and the young man will appear before the magistrate on Monday morning.

The motion for a writ of certiorari against the Recorder, in the case of the 25 cents horse tax, came up in the Practice Court yesterday afternoon. The writ will allow the writ to issue so as to have the matter fully argued in the Superior Court.

Mr. Gifford, curator to Mr. Jacob Wurtle, interdict, has been authorized by the Court to sell the latter's property on St. Lawrence street, valued at about \$55,000.

A Cure For Rheumatism.

I can recommend Hazyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism. I had it for some time, and was cured by using part of one bottle. I can also recommend it for chilblains, burns, frost bites, sprains, bruises, etc.

Mrs. H. PROUDLOCK Glen Almond, Que

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—ALSO— Lang's Patent Wire Rope

For Transmission and Colliery purposes. SIGNAL, STRAND CLOTHES LINES AND SEIZING WIRE.

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PORTOUS Look-up Pop SAFETY VALVE

Manufactured by Robt. Mitchell & Co., MONTREAL.

This Safety Valve is made for Stationary or Marine Boilers, and is the best Valve in the market.

It is highly recommended by the City Boiler Inspector, the Steamboat Inspector, and is made according to the requirements of the Steamboat Inspection Act and Rules.

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Over 120 Different Shades.

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POSITIVE FOR OST or FAILING MANHOOD; GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY; LOSS OF STRENGTH OF BODY and MIND; EFFECTS OF Errors or Excesses in Old or Young; REMEDY FOR UNCLE TOM'S CABBAGE; ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Ten Cents per Bottle. Full particulars and testimonials sent free. Address: 816 McTAVISH ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1418. PHILEMENE AUBRY, of the village of St. Louis de Mile End, District of Montreal, wife of Henry Charles Aubry, silversmith, of the same place, has instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

BOURGOIN & PELLAND, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Montreal, 20th March, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TRUTH"

Bible Competition!

NO 20.

An Immense List of Rewards.

An unusual interest was taken in the last Truth Competition, and at the urgent request of many, the publisher offers one more. The list of rewards is very large and the prizes valuable. They are so arranged that even if you do not see this notice on its first appearance, you have as good an opportunity of winning a reward as if you had, provided always that your answers are correct. Do not delay, however, any longer than you can possibly help.

The questions are as follows: Where in the Bible are the following words first found: 1, Wings; 2, Legs; 3, Feet.

FIRST REWARDS.

First, one very Fine Toned, Well Finished Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian firm, \$500

Next, ten, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, excellent movements, \$50

Next fifteen, each Ladies' sold Gold Gem Ring, \$7

Next ten, each a Fine Black Silk Dress, usually sold at \$15

Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, handsomely bound in cloth, 10 vols, \$20

Next fifty, each Half Dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3

SECOND REWARDS.

First one, Fifty Dollars Cash, \$50

Next fifteen, each a Superb Bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$45

Next twenty-one, each a Gentleman's Bound Bible Gallery, \$7

Next twenty-one, each a Fine Silver Plated Sugar Shell, \$1

THIRD REWARDS.

First one, an Elegant Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm, \$500

Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, new design, \$5

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Plate Tea Service (4 pieces), \$10

Next twenty-five, each a Queen Victoria's New Book, \$1

Next twenty, each a Gentleman's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15

Next thirty, each a Silver Plated Pickle Cruet, \$1

FOURTH REWARDS.

First seven, an Elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, specially made for TRUTH, \$350

Second five, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 41 pieces, specially imported, \$25

Next seventeen, each a Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, beautifully illustrated by Gustave Dore, handsomely bound with gilt edges, a most beautiful book, \$10

Next eighteen, each a handsomely bound volume of Life in the Highlands, \$2

Next one, Family Knitting Machine, \$5

FIFTH REWARDS.

First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash \$100

Next ten, each Ten Dollars in cash, \$50

Next fifteen, each a superlative Bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$40

Next nineteen, each a well bound copy of Queen Victoria's New Book, \$3

Next twenty, each a Gentleman's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15

Next thirty, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, \$2

Next eleven, each a Gold Plated Lead Pencil, \$1

SIXTH REWARDS.

First one, an elegant Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm, \$500

Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, new design, \$5

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service, (5 pieces)

Next twenty-five, each a Queen Victoria's New Book, \$1

Next twenty, each a Gentleman's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15

Next thirty, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, \$2

Next eleven, each a Gold Plated Lead Pencil, \$1

SEVENTH REWARDS.

First one, Twenty Dollars in Gold, \$20

Next seven, each a beautifully bound copy of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice book, \$7

Next eleven, each Five Dollars Cash, \$55

Next seventeen, each a Half Dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3

Next twenty-nine, each an Immitation Steel Engraving of "Asking a Blessing," \$1

EIGHTH REWARDS.

First seven, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, specially made for TRUTH, \$350

Second ten, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 41 pieces, specially imported, \$25

Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's Works, 10 volumes in cloth, 5 vols. \$15

Next eighteen, each a handsomely bound volume of World's Encyclopedia, \$2

BARRISTERS ETC. Duhamel, Marceau & Merrill, Barristers, Attorneys, & C. No. 7 Place d'Armes.

ALFRED MONZ B.C.L., Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, & C. 1725 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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J. RIELLE, Land Surveyor, ST. JAMES STREET.

M. NOLAN de LISLE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Room No. 23 Fraser Building, No. 45 St. Sacrament Street.

EDGAR JUDGE, Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Grain and Mill Feed, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

JAMES THOMSON, books to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to new premises on Guy street, near the corner of St. Antoine street, where he will continue to have been in the habit of making, and he trusts that by special attention to his business and to the patronage of his numerous friends. Every attention will be paid to his business.

TOILET, Building, No. 523 St. James St. Con. Cathedral, near G.R.R. Depot.

DAWES & CO., 521 St. James street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION, 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures Nervous Prostration, Weakness, Dizziness, etc.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Romeo e Giulietta at the Metropolitan Opera House—Patti's Great Achievement—Albini in Les Huguenots—Rosina Vokes Again at Daly's—Mme. de Pachmann's Debut—The Grand Bachelors at the Casino—Chanson Creole—Spring Fashions—The Cape Craze—Long Coats—Frisian Dresses—Boots and Shoes—Divided Skirts.

Thursday, April 17, 1890.

The novel event of the week in matters operatic was the production of Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta," with the great Patti in the role of the hapless heroine. Most of the music in this opera, new to Americans generally, is delightful, and there is abundant opportunity for the display of good singing.

In Juliet Mme. Patti's vocal supremacy is delightfully exhibited. As the music lies within the best compass of her voice, she exercises the wonderful command that she has of the ornaments of singing.

The waltz song of the first act gives great opportunity for brilliancy, and as the diva sang this in joyous style, it had to be repeated before a tremendous audience, who would not keep silence until the queen of the lyric stage again rendered it.

In the duet scene with Romeo, Patti sang with exquisite finish, and exceptional expressiveness. In fact she was entirely successful, and was called out a dozen times at the end of each act.

Signor Ravelli did the very best work he has done this season. He was in splendid voice, and sang with tenderness, with unworldly delicacy of shading, and at all times with judgment. Signor del Puente made a handsome Mercutio and sang well. Signor Perugini was Tebaldo, and gave the small role in entirely satisfactory manner.

"Romeo e Giulietta" was first produced in Paris in 1867, when it was highly praised, and it has remained one of the stock works of the Grand Opera. For some time it remained in a state of quietude, but Gounod took hold of it, renovated it, and brought it forward quite recently with Mme. Patti in the successful role of Juliet.

On Friday evening Mme. Albani and Signor Ravelli will sing together in Les Huguenots. As this is Mme. Albani's last appearance in New York before coming to Montreal, a large advance sale should be made, as it will honor the graceful prima donna.

MISS ROSINA VOKES, like the showers that fall in the spring, is here, and as usual at Daly's. You all know the sprightly, rollicking little lady and are acquainted with her delicious personality. Well, she has not changed, and is as amusing as ever, even if she is not always happy in the choice of her plays.

Mr. B. C. Stephenson's clever little piece, "A Double Lesson," was the principal item of her play bill last night, and though not new to us, nevertheless it was welcome.

Miss Vokes assumes the role of Miss St. Almond, the actress employed by Lady Montefiore, to "coach" her for private theatricals. Miss Vokes' acting was marked by her delicate shading. The introduction of a comic song she happily rendered with charming drollery. In the Scotch reel introduced, Mr. Felix Morris gave the actress capable assistance. Rosina Vokes and her company are booked for several weeks.

MME. DE PACHMANN'S DEBUT. The wife of the Russian pianist, of whom I have written you, made her American debut on Friday evening last. Chickering Hall was filled to its utmost capacity to hear the lady. Her pleasing face—well cut features (large and expressive eyes, auburn hair waving over an intellectual brow), and tall and slender figure, won the audience even before she took her place at the piano. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Van der Stricken, and immediately after the overture—"Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn)—Mme. Marguerite de Pachmann appeared.

The first selection, the Liszt concerto in E flat major, gave an excellent opportunity to display brilliancy of execution and this the pianist did with virtuosic power and deep comprehension. She elicited ardent applause, which brought her to the front several times. Her later selections, "Danke nach dem Sturm" (Hensel) and "Rondeau brillant" (Weber) were played with delicate taste and exquisite finish, proving her to be an apt pupil of her distinguished husband.

M. de Pachmann played Chopin's concerto in F minor, as perhaps no other mortal can. He also gave a delightful little composition, by Mme. Pachmann, called "Reverie du Lac." The closing scherzo, by Saint Saens (opus 87) was played by M. and Mme. Pachmann for the first time in this country.

So great is the enthusiasm aroused over this extraordinarily gifted couple, and in deference to numerous requests, largely from out-of-town music lovers, who were prevented by the storm from attending the Chopin cycles last week, a special matinee recital of the most attractive numbers of the three programmes has been arranged for next Saturday afternoon.

"The Grand Duchess" has entered the second month of its run at the Casino. The receipts for the first four weeks ran over \$41,000, an excess of \$2,800 over the record of any former production in this house. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has re-engaged Lillian Russell for another two years; her salary is to be the largest ever paid a comic opera artist.

"The Story of Music" by W. J. Henderson, published by Longmans, Green & Co., 15 East Sixteenth street, is a succinct and comprehensive account of the progressive steps in the development of modern music. Mr. Henderson is the able and just musical critic of the New York Times. His book does not bore the reader with biographical details; it is a history of the art, not of the artists. For that large number of music lovers who desire to know just how modern music advances from the formless, unharmonized, Ambrosian chant to the Wagner music drama, this is the right book.

"Chanson Creole," by Paola F. Campiglio, now the vogue in our highest musical social circles, and so delightfully rendered by Mme. Pemberton-Hincks, bears a romantic interest as well as of a musical value from the fact that the words (originally in Creole) were written for the Empress Josephine when a young girl in the island of Martinique. These Creole words were preserved and handed down in the old Creole family of Alpinette, of New Orleans, the direct descendants of Count Meunier. It is through the efforts of Mr. J. H. Alpinette, of New York, that they have been translated into English, and to Signor Campiglio belongs the praise of not only composing a beautiful song, but of preserving the spirit of the Creole music with remarkable fidelity.

are the following recently imported works: Loysen (Hyaicinth)—Un cie-faux n'athee. Discours de lettre sur la troisieme Republique. Eleanor, histoire d'une ame, par une Dame hollandaise. Tolstoi (Leon)—Bonheur intime. Traduction de Louis de Hessem. T. Istoi (le comte Leon)—Le Progres et l'Instruction publique en Russie. Premiere traduction francaise.

SPRING FASHIONS. The vanity of spring wraps borders on the infinite. There seems to be no end of fancy jackets. White cloth jackets are out with rolling collars faced with fancy flannel, as one with flower strips of dark and light blue on white, another with pale green on white.

Next to printed silks may be mentioned gingham, which, it is said, will fairly rival the richer fabrics. Accordion-pleating for skirts or parts of skirts will retain its vogue during the coming season.

Some of the handsome new fans are decorated about their edges with grass fringes, small flowers upon fine flexible stems or platings of tulle or silk mill. They are known as frill fans.

WHERE TO WORSHIP. A Choice of Churches and Preachers. Church of the Gesù—8 p.m. sermon by Rev. Geo. Kenny, S. J.

Church of the Messiah—Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The Poems of Matthew Arnold."

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, April 20th, at 2 p.m. Divine service, to be conducted by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank.

Maisonneuve Mission—Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve, Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Preaching service, with cantata at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D.

Christ Church Cathedral—9.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Matins and Choral Communion; 4.15 p.m., Choral Litany; 7.00 p.m., Choral Evensong. All seats free at 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., rector of the Cathedral, the Pulpit and the Parliament.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Bible class at 9 p.m. to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urban street—Rev. G. Osborne, M.A., rector. Second Sunday after Easter; 9 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 7.00 p.m., 3.10 p.m., Bible reading in the church; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermons.

St. James Methodist Church, corner St. Catherine and City Comptroller streets, Rev. James Henderson, pastor. Educational Society Anniversary. Rev. Manly Benson, of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 9.30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland)—Morning service at 11 a.m. Subject, "The Virtue of Jesus." Evening service at 7. Subject, "Democrat Possession." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., Young men's class, 11.45 a.m.; young women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday school 3 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street—The Rev. James Barclay, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock; Sunday evening, at 7 p.m. Young men's class, 11.45 a.m.; young men's class, 3 p.m. Sunday-school and Mr. Barclay's young men's class at 3 p.m.

Church of St. James the Apostle—Holy Communion at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Choral Litany at 4.15. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class for both sexes at 9.30 a.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturdays, at 3 p.m. Canon Ellegood, rector.

First Baptist Church, St. Catherine and City Comptroller streets, Rev. J. A. Barbour, D.D., will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special sermon to young men and women at 7 p.m. evening service of "The Religion of Jesus." Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. A hearty welcome to all.

Erskine Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets. The Rev. Louis H. Jordan, M.A., B.D., pastor. Public services as follows: 11 a.m., public worship; preacher, the pastor; 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class; 7 p.m., public worship; preacher, Rev. C. W. Whyte, B.A. Strangers are cordially welcomed.

St. George's Church, College street, corner of Inspector—Second Sunday after Easter. Divine service: Morning at 11 a.m.; evening, with celebration of Holy Communion, at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector. Sunday-school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Rector.

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square—Second Sunday after Easter. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. E. A. W. King, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public services as follows: 11 a.m., public worship; preacher, Rev. Canon Mills, B.D. Confirmation and administration of Holy Communion at 7 p.m. preaching by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. All are invited.

women, are simply petticoats of a trifle more than ordinary fulness, arranged in gathers or plaits, preferably the latter; the skirt joins a yoke and is divided to encircle the limbs after the fashion of drawers.

The light shades of cashmere were never in higher favor for dresy indoor gowns for misses and girls. India silks bid fair to be more fashionable than ever for indoor gowns during the early spring, and for out-door dresses later on, especially in wash colors and white.

Next to printed silks may be mentioned gingham, which, it is said, will fairly rival the richer fabrics. Accordion-pleating for skirts or parts of skirts will retain its vogue during the coming season.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ice Cream For Two. "For, bless the gude mon, gin he had his own way, He'd na let a cat on the Sabbath say 'mew'." Nae birdie maun whistle, nae lambe maun play, An' Phobus himsel couldna travel that day, As he'd find a new Joshua in Andie Agnew."

There are different ideas as to how Sunday can best be spent; but the most rigid Sabbatarian could hardly object to a quiet walk on that day, refreshing as it is alike to body and mind.

This opening spring weather, that guarantees a fresh tenure of hope, tempts with the splendid promise of the mountain, and presages the wilted collar and the seductive ice cream (for two) is just what our young men desire for a long walk upon the only day in the week which entirely belongs to them.

To be well dressed, and to feel well dressed, adds astonishingly to the charm of the walk. The usetite may despise the fashion of dress; but the man of sense, living in the world, properly gauges the value of it, and, while not making a fetish of it, uses it for the proper purpose of respectability, elegance and dignity.

We can help you to a fresh and tasteful Sunday toilet. There is a peculiar feeling of satisfaction in wearing something new on Sunday. The reason could not, perhaps, well be given. It's there, and every gentleman has experienced it.

All our spring specialties are absolutely new, and the most recent expressions of prevailing tastes. SUGGESTIONS FOR SUNDAY. A NEW SPRING TIE.—The choicest lines we have ever handled. New and delicate art shades, exceedingly happy combinations, and exclusive patterns.

NEW SPRING GLOVES.—These are essential for church or walking purposes. We handle a wonderfully large collection. Shades of recognized popularity. Makers of recognized worth. Prices of recognized lowness. Our 85 cent glove is a gem—a real marvel at the price—better than the ordinary dollar glove.

NEW SPRING UNDERWEAR.—The weather warrants a change, though not a change to featherweight. You can have a suit at a very low price, and you can have the very best that's manufactured, but each grade is the best in its class, and we can accommodate you with any weight.

To these we would add—FRESH CUFFS & COLLARS, (latest styles.) Fresh white or colored shirts. Fine cashmere socks. A nobby walking stick. Handkerchiefs and perfume.

Saturday is our busy day, and particularly at the beginning of the season. We would venture to suggest early purchases. R. J. TOOKE, IMPORTER OF Gentlemen's High Class Furnishings, 177 ST. JAMES STREET.

GIBB & COMPANY, HAVING RECEIVED THEIR Spring and Summer Stock of TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY, ALSO Pattern Suits from Poole, INVITE INSPECTION

OFFICES TO LET IN THE Mechanics' Institute Building One very large office on ground flat, with front and rear entrance. Also several offices in upper flats, some of which are large. All are well lighted and finished.

NOTICE TO CALL MEETING OF CREDITORS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec No. 78.

NOTICE TO CALL MEETING OF CREDITORS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec No. 79.

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RAILWAYS.

Suburban Service Between Montreal and Vaudeuil. COMMENCING MAY 1st, 1890. Trains will LEAVE Montreal, Windsor Street Station, as follows: FOR VAUDEUIL, and ST. ANNES—9.20 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m., and 8.15 p.m., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

ON SATURDAYS. 9.20 a.m., 11.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 8.15 p.m., and 11.20 p.m. Trains will ARRIVE Windsor Street station: 7.45 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 2.35 p.m., and 7.55 p.m., daily except Saturday and Sundays.

ON SATURDAYS. 7.45 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 2.35 p.m., 7.55 p.m., and 11.05 p.m. Commutation and season tickets issued at very low rates. Time tables and further information may be obtained at the following TICKET OFFICES.

266 St. James Street, Montreal. And at Stations. Trains marked (*) stop at intermediate stations. Other trains stop at Montreal Junction, St. Annes and Vaudeuil only. April 14

Panama Atlantic RAILWAY. In connection with Grand Trunk Railway.

NEW FAST SERVICE, MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Fastest and Shortest Line. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS. Magnificent PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS. Meals served in Parlor Cars on all trains on the European plan.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at 8.50 A.M. stopping at Alexandria and Casselman only, arriving at Ottawa at 12.05 p.m. —AND AT— 4.50 P.M. arriving at Ottawa at 7.05 p.m. Local Trains. Leave Coteau 6.10 p.m., arrive at Ottawa 9.45 p.m.

Leave Ottawa 6.15 a.m., arrive at Coteau 9.45 a.m. The above Time Tables take effect Monday, March 27, 1890. For tickets, parlor car accommodations, apply to Freight Rates and full information, to the Company's Office, 136 St. James St.

Tickets and seats in Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor and Balmoral Hotel ticket offices, Bonaventure Depot, and 143 St. James Street. J. W. DAWSEY, C. J. SMITH, General Agent, Montreal. Genl. Pass. Agent, Ottawa.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, Ottawa. February 26 49

Central Vermont Railroad. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL, BONAVENTURE STATION. 8.30 A.M.—Fast train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.05 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m. Connects at St. Johns with train for Farmington, Grand Arundel, and Waterbury.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston. 4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 6.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.05 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 1.40 a.m.; Boston 4.45 a.m.; via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Parlor Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and St. Albans to Boston. Through cars on this train arriving Farmington 5.55 p.m., Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.30 p.m. 9.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express, DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m., White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m., Nashua 7.00 a.m., Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 1.40 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston on Springfield. This train makes close connection at Nashua and Wincchester for Worcester, Providence and other points on the New York and New England Railroads. For Tickets, Time-tables, and all information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's Office, 136 St. James Street. A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.

J. W. HOBART, S. W. CUMMINGS, General Manager. General Pass. Agent, January 28th, 1890.

Delaware & Hudson RR. Shortest Route to NEW YORK —AND TO— Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST. Quick Time. — No Delays! TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL 7.30 a.m.—Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.50 p.m. Buffet Drawing-room car, Montreal to New York. 1.30 p.m.—Night Express, Sundays included. Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.00 next morning.

This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 8.30 a.m. New York Train through Falls and Express carried via this line. Information given, and Tickets sold at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office, 136 St. James Street, Montreal. J. W. BURDICK, W. H. HENRY, General Pass. Agent, Albany, N.Y. Agent, Montreal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878.

CIVIC CONUNDRUMS.

Why Was So Much Spent for Paving Opposite the Windsor?

THE CITY HALL COMMITTEE IN A MUDDLE

As to What to do to Afford Better Accommodation to the Men at the Central Station.

MONEY EXPENDED BY THE ROAD COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee.

Yesterday's meeting of the Finance Committee, from the point of attendance by aldermen and citizens, was evidently of interest to some one.

The first portion of the afternoon was taken up by deputations. The Road Committee took away a good deal of time and money.

Ald. Rolland occupied the chair and was surrounded by nearly half of the Council.

There was a petition and a deputation asking a postponement of action on the widening of St. Antoine street, in order to allow of the petitioners getting a much larger requisition against the project.

The Chairman said that they had decided to open it up, but the Mayor assured the deputation that the changes would not come into effect this year.

The deputation withdrew, and their places were taken by another on the Prince Street sewer.

Mr. Smith took the lead in opposing it, which he did in a lengthy speech. He said their old sewer was good all the time, and he did not see how they could be compelled to pay for another.

He also expressed his willingness that the city should sue one of them and make a test case in the courts.

Mr. H. H. Lyman was opposed to litigation. He believed that if the cost of the old drain was allowed it would be accepted.

The report of Mr. Brittain on the subject was turned up and showed that a new drain was necessary. It was decided to deduct the cost of the old drain.

Ald. Jeannotte spoke for an increase of wages for the sergeants of the police force. He was requested to make a report on the matter.

The Road Department favored the laying of a permanent sidewalk on Notre Dame street east. Concurred in. They also asked that a public sewer be built on Gosford street, granted. They also were granted \$20,000 for new sidewalks on St. James street, between Victoria Square and Bonaventure Depot.

The next demand by the Road Department was for \$16,885 for sidewalks at the squares and flagstone crossings. Alderman Clendinning began to pry into this demand and was surprised to learn that \$2,600 was to pay for the pavement on Dominion square opposite the Windsor Hotel. He then moved that the report be referred back with a request to find out how much of the work had been ordered and how much had not.

The chairman of the Road Committee stated that they desired to remove their yard and workshops from Sangninet street further east. He was confident they could get double the land they had now for what could be realized from the sale of the present yard. This was corroborated by Ald. Wilson.

The chairman, Ald. Clendinning and Hurteau were named to act conjointly with the sub-committee of the Roads on the matter.

In answer to a question from the Mayor, Ald. Lafontaine said that they would probably locate the new yard in St. Mary's Ward.

The chairman of the Roads next wanted Roy street, between St. Lawrence and St. Urbain streets opened conjointly with Fine Avenue. The City Surveyor is to prepare an estimate of the cost of widening Milton street throughout.

In connection with the widening of Notre Dame street and Chabouzeau square, a letter was read asking for the appointment of a third witness on the tenants' claims to act with the other two.

Ald. Clendinning and the Mayor both strongly favored the appointment of ex-Ald. Laurent as being a first-class man.

Ald. Rainville wanted to know what he (Laurent) knew about drugs and dry-goods.

The Mayor was sure that the city was losing money by not having men like Laurent long ago. He was accordingly appointed.

A letter was read from Mr. C. H. Stephens, attorney for Ald. Stephens, asking that the city take action against Ald. Hurteau, to recover for the benefit of the city the sum of \$100 for every illegal vote given in Council and committee.

While this was being read Ald. Hurteau withdrew until a decision was arrived at. He had not long to wait as the Mayor spoke in his defence and suggested to the committee that they should not entertain the idea at all. This was carried. His Worship said that if Ald. Stephens or any one else desired to continue the persecution of Ald. Hurteau, they could do so. He also held that as he had been returned without opposition it was in his mind an evidence that he was the choice of the electors and having always acted fairly he said Ald. Hurteau ought to be left alone.

The Road Committee were then granted \$12,885 for flagstone crossings.

The City Hall Committee met yesterday afternoon to decide about the increased accommodation for some of the departments. Those present were Aldermen Thompson (chairman), Conroy, Lamarche, Savignac, Germain, Rainville and Stevenson.

Mr. Benjamin appeared before the committee with a new specimen of a brick which would be suitable for the proposed new cellar floor. It is composed of 95 per cent iron and five per cent bituminous matter. Two hundred and sixty-three yards will be required at a cost of not more than \$2.25 per yard. It was decided to lay the required length, five feet wide, as an experiment. The necessity for some new appliance for working the elevator was discussed, and it was decided to apply to the manufacturers to replace the wheel with something better.

The want of increased accommodation by several of the departments took up most of the time of the meeting. The Water Committee was provided for at its meeting, and the Road Department's request was first dealt with. Mr. St. George was present and stated what was wanted. The committee decided to give him the room at present used by the Expropriation Commissioners, they to go to a room on the top floor.

In reference to the Police Committee's cry for more room, the chairman suggested the following plan: Give the de-

fective room at present used for the committee meetings, which could meet upstairs, move the store room to the top flat and annex the two vacated rooms to the present guard-room.

Ald. Jeannotte came in, and when the suggestion was presented to him, raised a number of objections to the plan.

Numerous ways out of the difficulty were suggested, some of which were to remove the Recorder's Court, change the Health Department, or move the Police Department out of the City Hall altogether.

After some discussion it was resolved to make a report to Council that in regard to the application of the Police Committee for increased accommodation, room could be made for the detectives' private office and store-room on the top flat, and the vacated rooms made into quarters for the extra men.

The committee then adjourned.

SMOKE PAPPOOSE CIGARS

ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

Encouraging Reports Submitted at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Athletic Club House was held last evening in the M.A.A.A. rooms, a very large number being present, amongst whom were Messrs. W. F. Costigan in the chair, Rev. J. Barclay, R. White, J. Lewis, J. Robertson, J. G. Ross, F. Larmonth, J. Paton, C. S. J. Phillips, H. Cameron, E. H. Botterell, G. Boulter, A. McKeand, J. Bulmer, J. Hyde and others. The minutes of the last meeting were first read and adopted.

The directors' report stated that, thanks to the generous support of the people of Montreal, the directors were in a position to make a more favorable report than usual. By reference to the financial statement it would be seen that the business of the company for the past year showed a profit of \$149.67. On the other hand it would be seen that the company was still indebted for outstanding accounts, etc., to the amount of \$957.71 over and above active or realizable assets. This was accounted for from the fact that some of the old creditors of the company had been paid in full, when there was good reason to suppose that fifty cents on the dollar would have been accepted. Once more referring to the past year's business of the company, there was every reason to believe that the popularity of the Club House as an "all year round" resort had been thoroughly established.

The report concluded with a feeling tribute to the loss the Club House had sustained by the demise of the late ex-Ald. Stroud.

The report also advised that immediate steps be taken to have the capital stock of the company increased to \$40,000.

The treasurer's statement showed: Receipts.....\$17,411.93 Disbursements.....17,412.34 Leaving a debit balance of.....61

The assets and liabilities account was as follows: ASSETS. Cash in hand.....\$ 55.12 Property and building.....29,519.59 House furniture, etc.....3,613.35 Horses, harness, etc.....279.15 Sundry goods, etc.....335.55 Outstanding accounts.....818.35 Loss to date.....6,178.91 Total.....\$40,838.62

LIABILITIES. Capital stock.....\$23,372.30 Cash overdrawing.....10,000.00 Mortgage—Mrs. Henderson.....10,000.00 Estate W. D. Stroud.....2,000.00 Bills payable.....411.97 Open accounts.....2,024.04 Total.....\$40,838.62

On motion of Mr. W. T. Costigan, seconded by Mr. R. White, the reports were adopted.

E. H. Botterell, J. Lewis, G. Boulter, A. Falconer, W. S. Patterson, W. T. Costigan, Rev. J. Barclay, D. Cameron, J. Robertson and R. White each pledged themselves to procure ten subscribers at one dollar each.

The election of directors resulted as follows: Messrs. J. Paton, F. Larmonth, J. Stephens, E. H. Botterell, J. Fulton. The meeting then adjourned.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

REFORM ASSOCIATION.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Association last evening. Among those present were B. J. Coughlin, president; W. S. Walker, secretary; J. H. Redfern, A. Boyer, M.P.P., Dr. Casgrain, Ald. Cunningham, W. Rutherford, C. Lancet, M. Hutchinson, R. W. McLachlan, J. H. Perrault, Jas. Cochrane, P. M. Sauvalle, Dr. Andres, Dr. Guerin, H. Joseph, T. H. Trorton, W. P. Ross, Toronto, A. Perry, C. E. Patterson, H. Tucker, W. C. Cullen, J. Neville, J. W. Miller and others. A general discussion of Provincial politics took place, including the mention of various persons available as candidates, during which a good deal of old-time enthusiasm was manifested. After the transaction of some business the meeting adjourned to meet next Friday evening.

POOR LEAHY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Patrick Leahy took place yesterday from his parents' residence, Centre street, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, and was largely attended. The deceased, who was only seventeen years of age, left home several months ago for Chicago, where he received employment. On Monday last, whilst boarding a railway car to go to work, he slipped and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his body. He died in a short while from his injuries, and the remains were shipped to Montreal, arriving here on Wednesday night.

AN EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

A slight fire occurred near the corner of Seminary and McCord streets shortly after twelve o'clock this morning. The blaze, which was in a cellar, was quickly extinguished.

SMOKE PAPPOOSE CIGARS

BREVITIES.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery were out last evening for company drill at the drill hall, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Turnbull. There was a good attendance of the members.

At a meeting of the brigade officers held last evening it was decided that Col. Houghton be authorized to request Mr. Badger, the city electrician, to place eight lights on the Champ de Mars for the benefit of the volunteers.

At a meeting of the night school commissioners, held at the Government offices on St. Gabriel street, it was decided that the money subscribed for prizes should be divided among the different schools of the city.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPORTING NEWS.

Lacrosse. CARELESS CONDUCT IMPUTED TO THE CONVENTION AT OTTAWA.

Since the convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association held last week at Ottawa, there has been some pretty talk reflecting in no measured terms on the loose manner in which the various topics brought before it were dealt with.

If all that is said is true, the convention on Friday last was anything but a credit to lacrosse.

In the first place it is said that clubs were formed on paper in Ottawa, simply for the purpose of packing the convention with votes.

It would be well for the executive, in order to guard against this evil in the future, to pass a rule "Whereby no club shall have a right to send delegates to the convention, unless they can prove their team has competed in one season's matches." By so doing they would debar these so-called aspirants to national game honors, and at the same time relieve the association of an incubus which, if allowed to continue, will slowly but surely end in its dissolution.

Then, again, it is said that outside parties were allowed not only to mix with the delegates, but actually to record their votes without having credentials.

The chairman apparently was too good natured (to use a mild term), to enforce the strict parliamentary rules regarding debates, and in consequence there was more than one party talking at once.

Motions were said to have been carried with the most indiscriminate haste without being put to a vote. Had one been taken in several instances, instead of being carried, they would have been declared lost.

Last but not least, but rather the most serious rumor of all, is that parties indiscriminately were allowed to congregate around the scrutineers' table, to their great inconvenience, and it is said resulting in ballots going astray.

It would be well for the Executive Committee to take note of these rumors and by passing rules at their coming meeting, on Monday evening, render such practices abortive in the future, if they really were indulged in.

Lacrosse Notes. AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL.

The executive committee of the N. A. L. A. Association will meet at the M. A. A. rooms on Mansfield street on Monday evening next, when amongst other business to be considered will be that concerning the status of Mr. J. R. Clewys of Ottawa.

THE PRESIDENT OF N. A. L. A.

The utmost satisfaction prevails in lacrosse circles throughout the city at the choice of the N. A. L. A. convention in choosing Mr. Chas. Doherty, Q.C., president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, as president of the N. A. L. A.

Bowling. VICS DEFEAT LE CANADIEN.

One of the matches in the bowling series was played last evening in the Vics bowling alley between teams representing the Victoria Rifles and Le Canadien clubs. As was to be expected when the flat hand bowls were the weapons to be used between these doughty champions, Her Majesty's representatives came out on the victory, owing to the fact that the Le Canadien "boys" had been accustomed to use the finger bowl, and in consequence were at a great disadvantage last evening.

Notwithstanding this, however, they gave a very good account of themselves, although suffering defeat by 350 points. The following is a summary:—

LE CANADIEN. C. Coursoi.....402 154 A. Turgeon.....446 167 E. Bouchard.....423 149 J. Thibault.....388 123 A. Belliveau.....401 133 A. Martin.....473 154 Total.....2580

VICS. G. R. Starke.....510 170 N. Fraser.....599 190 E. Bouchard.....568 182 K. Mathews.....457 152 G. D. Baillet.....449 149 E. H. Brown.....516 172 Total.....2899

Majority for Vics, 320 pins.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION. Fixing the Probable Date of the Arrival of the First Ocean Steamer.

The river boats are now running regularly on their lines between this city and Lake St. Peter, but the date of the first arrival from sea seems to be a matter of great question according to the statements made by some evening papers. One says the steamship Lake Nepigon is due in port to-day. If she were to arrive in port to-day the trip would be the fastest ever made from Liverpool to Montreal, which would seem rather marvelous in view of the fact that the Lake Nepigon is not as fast as the most of steamships coming to this port, and besides at this time of the year the lower St. Lawrence is always blocked with shifting ice to such an extent that the ordinary trips are made much slower on that account.

In view of these circumstances, it is not likely that she will arrive on Wednesday, as stated by another paper, but it will be probably another week before an arrival of an ocean steamer is noted.

The ice jam in the Narrows at Cap Rouge is the only impediment to the opening of navigation to the ocean, and it is predicted by shipping men that this ice will not move until the high tide due on the 22nd. Some persons claim that the removal of the ice blockade at Cap Rouge every year would open the river to navigation throughout its entire length a week or ten days earlier each season. These gentlemen claim that money expended in providing explosives to remove this barrier would be well spent. Shipping men, however, state that if the jam at Cap Rouge was removed every year it would not bring steamships to the St. Lawrence any earlier, as they are kept away by the ice in the Lower St. Lawrence.

The Allan Liner "Sardinian" left Liverpool Thursday, for Montreal, with 900 passengers, the "Hibernia" from Glasgow, with 250 passengers, and the "Grecian" from London, also with a complement of passengers. The Dominion Liner "Oregon" sailed from Liverpool Thursday, with 318 passengers for Montreal, and also the "Ontario" with a large number of passengers. The Baver Liner "Lake Ontario" left Liverpool at noon yesterday, for Montreal, carrying 560 passengers.

Reports from the Gulf state heavy

open ice is on the move, and in some places there is close packed ice as far as can be seen.

The water is to be let into the Lachine canal no later than the twenty-second.

The Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners has given orders for the placing of buoys between what is made to-day in placing them as far as Three Rivers.

The ice in the Upper St. Lawrence and Lake St. Louis is all gone except in some of the deep bays, and that is rapidly moving out. In consequence, farming in the vicinity is further advanced than usual.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION. Some Sensible Improvements Suggested in the Mode of Instruction.

The fifth regular meeting of the Teachers' Association, in connection with the McGill Normal School, was held in the hall of the school last evening. The president, Dr. Kneeland, occupied the chair. The audience was a good sized one, and composed principally of ladies.

The programme comprised a piano solo by Misses M. and F. Taylor; a song by Miss Cameron, and piano solo by Miss Swann, all of which were acceptably rendered. The chairman then introduced Dr. T. W. Wiley Mills, who delivered an interesting and instructive address to the teachers. His subject was "My educational creed to-day." He spoke from personal experience as a teacher, and considered that in the programme of to-day there was too much theory and not enough of the practical. At some length, and with a commendable earnestness, he denounced many of the systems in vogue for teaching young children. He advocated the choosing of beautiful reading and fine composition. He also said that it would be a good plan to keep the children as long as possible ignorant of the evils existing in the world until they had formed their characters. Another point which he spoke against was that of giving students too many subjects to comprehend at the same time. "Allow them to fairly master one subject at a time before crowding them with others," he urged. Teachers should endeavor to create a thirst for knowledge among those under their charge. The teachers' personality could do a good deal to overcome many of the difficulties existing under the programme of to-day. Character should be prominent in making people successful. He urged them to make a particular study of one class. The educational programme of to-day did not meet the human mind. Teachers should have deep convictions, and when were matured they should agitate until they got what they wanted. The schools should be furnished with facilities whereby the students would know what one foot really meant.

The lecturer was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for the information he had so fully imparted.

SMOKE PAPPOOSE CIGARS

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT. Several Prominent Legislators to Attend the Annual Dinner.

The sixth annual dinner of the Montreal Mock Parliament, which comes off on Saturday evening next, gives every promise of being a grand success. If the list keeps filling up at the present rapid rate, the attendance will exceed the expectations of the young men who are working to make the affair a success.

The Mock Parliament has always received the hearty support of our local politicians, and it has been recognized to a considerable extent as having no small influence in certain quarters. As an evidence of this, a number of probable candidates in the approaching Provincial elections have signified their intention to be present.

Sir Donald Smith will preside, and the honorary vice-presidents, Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., and Ald. G. W. Stephens, are expected to act as vice-chairmen.

Hon. E. Mitchell, Hon. L. A. Thibault, Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. L. A. Thibault, a number of other prominent politicians have been invited, and nearly all have accepted.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John A. Macdonald were invited, but owing to press of parliamentary business they were obliged to send their regrets for not being able to come. Ald. Clendinning, Ald. Cunningham and other well-known local gentlemen have signified intention to be present.

SING EVERYBODY. Sing of the beautiful furniture, sing of the enormous stock, sing of the Carpets and Curtains, and the bargains you got, sing your friends in to see us, and they will help swell the song of our great establishment, the finest in the town. Fee & Martin's Palace Furniture Establishment, 357 to 367 St. James street

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.

Mr. John Beaumont gave his second lecture on spiritualism last night in the Fraser Institute, which was attended by a large audience. His subject was "Spiritualism, its teachings and doings exposed." The lecturer dealt with the teachings first, and pointed out that departed spirits are not allowed to communicate with the living and that spiritualistic doings are the works of the Satanic power. The doctrines of spiritualists are totally opposed to the Word of God, and he cited Scripture to show that good angels do not have communication with them. God foresaw that there would be such a thing as spiritualism in the nineteenth century, and warned His people against it. The lecturer then proceeded to expose the doings of spiritualists. He first referred to their claims, which he characterized as blasphemous and profane, after which he read extracts from articles written by ex-spiritualists exposing their doings, many of which he said were too wicked to read to the audience. He strongly denounced spiritualism as opposed to Christianity and good government.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

If you want a new and delightful experience in life, and which will add to your length of days, take Turkish Baths. Foot of McGill College Avenue.

THE EMIGRANT.

The attraction next week will be Peter Baker in this laughable comedy, "The Emigrant." An exchange speaking of the pieces says: "It is light, racy comedy, with a plot so simple that no effort is required to follow it, in which the richness of the humor is constantly maintained, but from which the least

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society closed their fifteenth season last evening by their third concert. Few who have enjoyed the result of their endeavors realize what artistic enthusiasm and what genuine hard work is necessary, and has been expended, in the production of the works comprising this season's programme.

Not only were the regular practices to be attended through all weathers, but since Christmas extra rehearsals have been frequent, and these to a choir of 200 means, in many instances, the fracture of important engagement or legitimate pleasure. Both conductor and choir have worked steadily and conscientiously, and their only reward is the tribute to art which they have made in their successful climax of production. Such a reward is, we think, the highest that can be attained, and the personal satisfaction which is felt at having done something to improve art, or even give it an interpretation, is one of the most pleasurable sensations in the realms of aesthetics.

The orchestra have also worked hard, and with intervals for natural sustenance have kept steadily to duty during the week rehearsing. Last evening the works comprised that of our local composer, Mr. C. A. E. Harris, who must gratify a great satisfaction at the admirable manner in which his work was rendered and at the ovation which was accorded to it by the audience and chorus, which were in themselves a triumph. His work, "Daniel before the King," is written in unpretentious style, but has a pleasing orchestral form, and has many phrases of dramatic power and many tuneful melodies. The chorus, "Why do heathen rage," though short, is full of vigor, and the tenor air, "In the Lord put I my trust," has appropriate religious feeling. They are perhaps the most pleasing parts of the work.

Rossini's Stabat Mater was the other work performed, and an artistic interpretation was given of that beautiful work. The choruses were well sung throughout, though more precision in some of the attacks might have been attained. The grand finale, "In Semperna Secula," was magnificently rendered and formed a majestic close to the concert. The chorus is terribly difficult, and was written, like most of Rossini's music, without any regard for vocal chord of the choir. The Philharmonic, as usual, when a difficult piece presents itself, rose to the occasion and sang the choruses with reproach. The orchestra were a little unsteady in parts, but played on the whole very creditably. The Hungarian march from Faust, which was repeated by request, was somewhat ragged and was inferior in rendering to the previous evening. It was hardly appreciated, however. Miss Young sang the soprano part pleasingly, but did not give sufficient grandeur to her interpretation. Her knowledge of the music was again fairly in evidence. Her rendering of the "Inflammatus" was very well indeed.

Mr. Knorr redeemed his shortcomings in Faust by his singing of "Cujus Animam" and his other music and was heartily applauded. Miss Moylan sang with great care and taste, cavatina, "Fac ut portem," beautifully. Her work on the two concerts has certainly surpassed anticipations. Dr. Martin gave a very good rendering of "Pro Peccatis," and was in better voice than on Wednesday.

Professor Couture must not be overlooked. He was of course the head who has directed and brought the efforts of the society to a successful culmination and deserves the thanks of the choir, the public and our local celebrity, Mr. C. A. E. Harris.

MISS ABBOTT IN NORMA.

The largest house of the week was present at the Academy last night to see Miss Abbott, who, as Norma, sang in her usual good style, although she was suffering from a bad cold. Miss Allan, as Adalgisa, and Mr. Broderick as Oreste, as usual interpreted their roles in a very able manner. Mr. Prunette as Pollio was, however, anything but successful, although he showed willingness enough. All the choruses were well rendered and the orchestra also did well.

To-day Miss Abbott will be heard in two performances: At the matinee this afternoon Balfe's romantic opera "Bohemian Girl" will be grandly presented, with Miss Abbott in the role of Arline. All the principal artists of the company will appear in the various parts and will be well sustained by the company's own able chorus and orchestra. To-night as a farewell performance Gounod's immortal opera "Faust" will be sung. Emma Abbott will appear as Marguerite, one of her earliest and greatest successes. She will be supported by her entire company. Miss Abbott possesses a valuable souvenir of Gounod, the great composer, in the shape of a written testimonial signed by himself of his opinion, which expressed delight at her idealistic impersonation of his favorite heroine, "Marguerite."

"THE STILL ALARM."

Patrons of the Academy are promised a treat next week in Mr. Harry Lacy and his "Still Alarm" Company. The play is by Mr. Joseph Arthur, and is instructive as well as diverting, dealing principally with the life of the firemen in New York City, illustrating the dangers, the few pleasures and the general existence of that invariably heroic body of men. A Canadian exchange says: "Mr. Lacy and his company's impersonation last evening could hardly be excelled. Throughout they held the entire attention of the audience. Mr. Lacy, of course, attracted the general interest as Jack Manley, Chief of the Fire Brigade, the wronged and suffering victim of cupidity and crime. He takes his part with great ability, and is possessed of unusual powers. To mention one is to mention all. The company is well and evenly balanced and set with elaborate care. But special mention must not be omitted of the two engine horses, Bucephalus and Pegasus, who have been trained to their positions with splendid results. The piece possesses many points of an unusual and thrilling nature. The story is well told, and easily and pleasantly developed.—Toronto Globe.

GUS HILL'S NOVELTIES.

If the large and enthusiastic audiences which filled the Royal at every performance during the past week is any criterion, the engagement of the Gus Hill Novelty Company has proved a great success. Those who have not yet visited this theatre this week should not lose the opportunities afforded them this afternoon and evening.

"THE EMIGRANT."

The attraction next week will be Peter Baker in this laughable comedy, "The Emigrant." An exchange speaking of the pieces says: "It is light, racy comedy, with a plot so simple that no effort is required to follow it, in which the richness of the humor is constantly maintained, but from which the least

improper suggestion is entirely absent. It is good, clean, pure comedy. Mr. P. Baker as Ludwig Von Winkelstein, an assistant, is inimitable. Miss Earle Remick as Lizette, is a typical Dutch girl, her first meeting with the handsome Ludwig provokes much merriment. Mr. McGraw is a pleasing Irishman, personated by William E. Hines. Another should, perhaps, have been mentioned, infantile talent and rare naive grace repeated encore and rare naive grace gained character songs and dances. The musical programme of "The Emigrant," comprising character songs in German, Irish and negro dialect, adds much to the interest of the play."

BEN HUR.

The story of Ben Hur, as described by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, is very interesting and instructive. Interest is added when his remarks are demonstrated so clearly and forcibly on the canvass that one's imagination is apt to lead him away, by an illustration. The audience which gathered in St. James Methodist Church, Lecture Hall last evening felt this.

PERSONALS.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P. for Knowlton, is a guest at the Windsor.

Messrs. C. W. Wakefield, of Liverpool, Eng., and J. R. Boubour, of Lisburn, Ireland, are at the Windsor.

The Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin, of Huron, paid a flying visit to Montreal yesterday, leaving in the evening for London.

Mr. Pierre Chauveau, oldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Champan, has been appointed supernumerary clerk in the Sheriff's office here.

Mr. R. H. Hutchison, late of the firm of Mills & Hutchison, of this city, is about removing to Toronto to go into business in that city. He leaves here with the best wishes of a host of warm friends.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Steamers Arrived.

At New York, April 18—State of Indiana from Glasgow. At Bremen, April 18—Fulda from New York. At Queenstown, April 18—Adriatic from New York. At London, April 18—Lepanto from Antwerp.

Gulf Reports, April 18. LISBON—Thursday, Friday, clear, cold, no ice. MADAGASCAR—Thursday, Friday, cloudy, south to northwest wind; no ice. SOUTH AFRICA—Thursday, Friday, cloudy, north to southwest wind; no ice. CAPE DESAIGNE—Clear, west wind; no ice. MONTREAL ISLANDS—Thursday, Friday, cloudy, strong northwest wind. MAGDALEN ISLANDS—Thursday, Friday, snowstorm, strong northwest wind, blowing from shore to about ten miles out; one schooner and a flock of seals seen. CAPE RAY—Thursday-Friday, clear, sea calm, north to southwest wind; no ice. CAPE HORN—Thursday-Friday, heavy fog, sea calm, north to southwest wind; no ice. ANTICOSTI—Clear, north wind; no ice, very heavy sea.

INLAND NAVIGATION. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 18. DOWN—Steamers J. R. Langdon, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Niagara, Toledo to Buffalo, general cargo. UP—Myles, Hamilton to Duluth, general cargo; Montague, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light; Rhoda, Emily, Escanaba, Oswego to Ashabua, light; Ontario, Ogdensburg to Detroit; Enterprise and barges, Port Huron to Toledo;

THE DESERTER

By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.

Author of "DUNRAVEN RANCH," "THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER," "MARION'S FAITH," ETC.

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"I'll kill the first man who dares enter!"

CHAPTER XV.

Straight as an arrow Mr. Blake had sped across the parade, dashed through the east gate, and, turning, had arrived breathless at the wooden porch of Hayne's quarters. Two bewildered looking members of the guard were at the door. Blake pushed his way through the little hallway and into the dimly lighted parlor, where a strange scene met his eyes; Lieut. Hayne lay senseless and white upon the lounge across the room; a young and pretty woman, singularly like him in feature and in the color of her abundant tresses, was kneeling beside him, clasping his hands, imploring him to speak—to look at her—unmindful of the fact that her feet were bare and that only a loose wrapper was thrown over her white night dress; Capt. Rayner was seated in a chair, deathly white, and striving to stanch the blood that flowed from a deep gash in his temple and forehead; he seemed still stunned as by the force of the blow that had felled him, and Buxton, speechless with amazement and heaven only knows what other emotions, was glaring at a tall, athletic stranger who, in stocking feet, undershirt and trousers, held by three frightened looking soldiers and covered by the carbine of a fourth, was hurrying defiance and denunciation at the commanding officer. A revolver lay upon the floor at the feet of a corporal of the guard, who was groaning in pain. A thin veil of powder smoke floated through the room. As Blake leaped in—his cavalry shoulder knots and helmet cords gleaming in the light—a flash of recognition shot into the stranger's eyes, and he curbed his fearful excitement and stopped short in his wrath.

"What devil's work is this?" demanded Blake, glaring intently at Buxton.

"These people resisted my guards, and had to take the consequences," said Buxton, with a surliness yet shaken—dignity.

"What were the guards doing here? What, in God's name, are you doing here?" demanded Blake, forgetful of all consideration of rank and command in the face of such evident catastrophe.

"I ordered them here—to enter and search."

A pause.

"Search what? what for?"

"For—a woman I had reason to believe had brought out here from town."

"What? You infernal idiot? Why, she's his own sister, and this gentleman's wife!"

The silence, broken only by the hard breathing of some of the excited men and the moaning cry of the woman, was for a moment intense.

"Isn't this Mr. Hurley?" asked Blake, suddenly, as though to make sure, and turning one instant from his furious glare at his superior officer. The stranger, still held, though no longer struggling, replied between his set teeth:

"Certainly. I've told him so."

"By heaven, Buxton, is there no limit to your animosity? What fearful work will you do next?"

"I'll arrest you, sir, if you speak another disrespectful word!" thundered Buxton, recovering consciousness that as commanding officer he could defend himself against Blake's assault.

"Do it and be—you know what I would say if a lady were not present. Do it if you think you can stand having this thing ventilated by the court. Pah! I can't waste words on you. Who's gone for the doctor? Here, you men, let go of Mr. Hurley now. Help me, Mr. Hurley, please. Get your wife back to her room. Bring me some water, one of you." And with that he was bending over Hayne and unbuckling the fatigue uniform in which he was still dressed. Another moment and the doctor had come in, and with him half the young officers of the garrison. Rayner was led away to his own quarters. Buxton, dazed and frightened now, ordered the guards back to their post, and stood pondering over the enormity of his blunder. No one spoke to him or paid the faintest attention other than to elbow him out of the way occasionally. The doctor never so much as noticed him. Blake had briefly recounted the catastrophe to those who first arrived, and as the story went from mouth to mouth it grew no better for Buxton. Once he turned short on Mr. Foster, and in aggrieved and sullen tone remarked:

"I thought you fellows in the Riflers said he had no relations."

"We weren't apt to be invited to meet them if he had; but I don't know that anybody was in position to know anything about it. What's that got to do with this affair, I'd like to hear?"

At last somebody took him home. Mrs. Waldron, meantime, had arrived and been admitted to Mrs. Hurley's room. The doctor refused to go to Capt. Rayner's, even when a messenger came from Mrs. Rayner herself. He referred her to his assistant, Dr. Grimes. Hayne had regained consciousness, but was

so sorely shaken. He had been floored by a blow from the butt of a musket; but the report that he was shot proved happily untrue. His right hand still lay near the hilt of his light sword; there was little question that he had raised his weapon against a superior officer, and would have used it with telling effect.

Few people slept that night along officers' row. Never had Warren heard of such excitement. Buxton knew not what to do. He paced the floor in agony of mind, for he well understood that there was no shirking the responsibility. From beginning to end he was the cause of the whole catastrophe. He had gone so far as to order his corporal to fire, and he knew it could be proved against him. Thank God, the perplexed corporal had shot high, and the other men, hating the one who had saved Rayner from a furious lunge of the lieutenant's sword, had used their weapons as gingerly and reluctantly as possible. At the very least, he knew, an investigation and fearful scandal must come of it. Night though it was, he sent for the acting adjutant and several of his brother captains, and, setting refreshments before them, besought their advice. He was still commanding officer de jure, but he had lost all stomach for his functions. He would have been glad to send for Blake and beg his pardon for submitting to his insubordinate and abusive language, if that course could have stopped inquiry; but he well knew that the whole thing would be noised abroad in less than ten minutes.

At first he thought to give orders against the telegraph operator's sending any messages concerning the matter; but that would have been only a temporary hindrance: he could not control the instruments and operators in town, only three miles away. He almost wished he had been knocked down, shot or stabbed in the melee; but he had kept in the rear when the skirmish began, and Rayner and the corporal were the sufferers. They had been knocked "endwise" by Mr. Hurley's practiced fists after Hayne was struck down by the corporal's musket. It was the universal sentiment among the officers of the—th as they scattered to their homes that Buxton had "wounded himself up this time, anyhow," and no one had any sympathy for him—not one. The very best light in which he could tell the story only showed the affair as a flagrant and inexcusable outrage.

Capt. Rayner, too, was in fearful plight. He had simply obeyed orders; but all the old story of his persecution of Hayne would now be revived; all men would see in his participation in the affair only additional reason to adjudge him cruelly persistent in his hatred of the young officer, and, in view of the utter ruthlessness and wrong of this assault, would be more than ever confident of the falsity of his position in the original case. As he was slowly led up stairs to his room and his fearful wife and silent sister-in-law bathed and cleansed his wound, he saw with frightful clearness how the crush of circumstances was now upon him and his good name. Great heaven! how those words of Hayne's five years before rang, throbbed, burned, beat like trip hammers through his whirling brain! It seemed as though they followed him and his fortunes like a curse. He sat silent, stunned, awe-stricken at the force of the calamity that had befallen him.

How could he ever induce an officer and a gentleman to believe that he was no instigator in this matter—that it was all Buxton's doing, Buxton's low imagination that had conceived the possibility of such a crime on the part of Mr. Hayne, and Buxton's blundering, bull-headed abuse of authority that had capped the fatal climax? It was some time before his wife could get him to speak at all. She was hysterically bemoaning the fate that had brought them into contact with such people, and from time to time giving vent to the comforting assertion that never had there been a cloud on their domestic or regimental sky until that wretch had been assigned to the Riflers. She knew from the hurried and guarded explanations of Dr. Grimes and one or two young officers who helped Rayner home that the fracas had occurred at Mr. Hayne's—that there had been a mistake for which her husband was not responsible, but that Capt. Buxton was entirely to blame. But her husband's ashen face told her a story of something far deeper; she knew that now he was involved in fearful trouble, and, whatever may have been her innermost thoughts, it was the first and irresistible impulse to throw all the blame upon her seepagot.

Miss Travers, almost as pale and quite as silent as the captain, was busying herself in helping her sister; but she could with difficulty restrain her longing to bid her be silent. She, too, had endeavored to learn from her escort on their hurried homeward rush across the parade what the nature of the disturbance had been. She, too, had suggested Clancy, but the officer by her side set his teeth as he replied that he wished it had been Clancy. She had heard, too, the message brought by a cavalry trumpeter from Mr. Blake. He wanted Capt. Ray to come to Mr. Hayne's as soon as he had seen Mrs. Ray safely home, and would he please ask Mrs. Stannard to come with him at the same time? Why should Mr. Blake want Mrs. Stannard at Mr. Hayne's? She saw Mr. Foster run up and speak a few words to Mrs. Waldron and heard that lady reply, "Certainly; I will go with you now." What could it mean? At last, as she was returning to her sister's room after a moment's absence, she heard a question at which her heart stood still. It was Mrs. Rayner who asked:

"But the creature was there, was she not?"

The answer sounded more like a moan of anguish:

"The creature was his sister. It was her husband who—"

But, as Capt. Rayner buried his bat-

tered face in his hands at this juncture, the rest of the sentence was inaudible. Miss Travers had heard quite enough, however. She stood there a moment, appalled, dropped upon the floor the handbag she had been making, turned and sought her room, and was seen no more that night.

Over the day or two that followed this affair the veil of silence may best be drawn, in order to give time for the sediment of truth to settle through the whirlpool of stories in violent circulation. The colonel came back on the first train after the adjournment of the court, and could hardly wait for that formality. Contrary to his custom of "sleeping on" a question, he was in his office within half an hour after his return to the post, and from that time until near tattoo was busily occupied taking the statements of the active participants in the affair. This was three days after its occurrence; and Capt. Rayner, though up and able to be about, had not left his quarters. Mrs. Rayner had abandoned her trip to the east, for the present at least.

Mr. Hayne still lay weak and prostrate in his darkened room, attended hourly by Dr. Pease, who feared brain fever, and nursed assiduously by Mrs. Hurley, for whom Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Stannard, and many other ladies in the garrison could not do enough to content themselves. Mr. Hurley's wrist was badly sprained and in a sling; but the colonel went purposely to call upon him and to shake his other hand, and he begged to be permitted to see Mrs. Hurley, who came in pale and soft eyed, and with a gentle demeanor that touched the colonel more than he could tell. Her check flushed for a moment as he bent low over her hand, and told her how bitterly he regretted that his absence from the post had resulted in so grievous an experience; it was not the welcome he and his regiment would have given her had they known of her intended visit. To Mr. Hurley he briefly said that he need not fear but that full justice would be meted out to the instigator or instigators of the assault; but, as something to make partial amends for their suffering, he said that nothing now could check the turn of the tide in their brother's favor. All the cavalry officers except Buxton, all the infantry officers except Rayner, had already been to call upon him since the night of the occurrence, and had striven to show how distressed they were over the outrageous blunders of their temporary commander.

Buxton had written a note expressive of a desire to see him and "explain," but was informed that explanations from him simply aggravated the injury; and Rayner, crushed and humiliated, was fairly in hiding in his room, too sick at heart to want to see anybody, and waiting for the action of the authorities in the confident expectation that nothing less than court martial and disgrace would be his share of the outcome. He would gladly have resigned and gone at once, but that would have been resigning under virtual charges; he had to stay, and his wife had to stay with him, and Nellie with her. By this time Nellie Travers did not want to go. She had but one thought now—to make amends to Mr. Hayne for the wrong her thoughts had done him. It was time for Mr. Van Antwerp to come to the wide west and look after his interests, but Mrs. Rayner had ceased to urge, while he continued to implore her to bring Nellie east at once. Almost any man as rich and independent as Steven Van Antwerp would have gone to the scene and settled matters for himself. Singularly enough, this one solution of the problem seemed never to occur to him as feasible.

Meantime the colonel had patiently unraveled the threads and had brought to light the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It made a singularly simple story, after all; but that was so much the worse for Buxton. The only near relation Mr. Hayne had in the world was this one younger sister, who six years before had married a manly, energetic fellow, a civil engineer in the employ of an eastern railway. During Hayne's "mountain station" exile Hurley had brought his wife to Denver, where far better prospects awaited him. He won promotion in his profession, and was now one of the principal engineers employed by a road running new lines through the Colorado Rockies. Journeying to Salt Lake, he came around by way of Warren, so that his wife and he might have a look at the brother she had not seen in years. Their train was due there early in the afternoon, but was blocked by drifts and did not reach the station until late at night. There they found a note from him begging them to take a carriage they would find waiting for them at his quarters; he would spend the night at his quarters; he would send them back in abundant time to catch the westward train in the morning. He could not come in, because that involved the necessity of asking his captain's permission, and they knew his relations with that captain.

It was her shadow Buxton had seen on the window screen; and as none of Buxton's acquaintances had ever mentioned that Hayne had any relations, and as Hayne, in fact, had had no one for years to talk to about his personal affairs, nobody but himself and the telegraph operator at the post really knew of their sudden visit. Buxton, being an unmitigated cad, had put the worst interpretation on his discovery, and, in his eagerness to clinch the evidence of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman upon Mr. Hayne, had taken no wise head into his confidence. Never dreaming that the shadow could be that of a blood relation, never doubting that a fair, frail companion from the frontier town was the explanation of Mr. Hayne's preference for that out of the way house and late hours, he stated his discovery to Rayner as a positive fact, going so far as to say that his sentries had recognized her as she drove away in the carriage. If he had not been an ass as well as a cad, he would have interviewed the driver of the carriage; but he had jumped at his theory, and his sudden elevation to the command of the post gave him opportunity to carry out his virtuous determination that no such goings on should disgrace his administration.

He gave instructions to certain soldier clerks and "daily duty" men employed in the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance offices along Prairie avenue to keep their eyes open and let him know of any visitors coming out to Hayne's by night, and if a lady came in a carriage he was to be called at once. Mr. Hurley promised that on their return from Salt Lake they would come back by way of Warren and spend two days

with Hayne, since only an hour or two had they enjoyed of his company on their way west; and the very day that the officers went off to the court came the telegram saying the Hurleys would arrive that evening. Hayne had already talked over their prospective visit with Maj. Waldron, and the latter had told his wife; but all intercourse of a friendly character was at an end between them and the Rayners and Buxtons; there were no more gossip chats among the ladies. Indeed, it so happened that only to one or two people had Mrs. Waldron had time to mention that Mr. Hayne's sister was coming, and neither the Rayners nor Buxtons had heard of it; neither had Nellie Travers, for it was after the evening of her last visit that Mrs. Waldron was told.

Hayne ran with his telegram to the major, and the latter had introduced himself and Maj. Stannard to Mrs. Hurley, when, after a weary wait of some hours, the train arrived. Blake, too, was there, on the lookout for some friends, and he was presented to Mrs. Hurley while her husband was attending to some matters about the baggage. The train went on eastward, carrying the field officers with it. Blake had to go with his friends back to the post, and Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, after the former had attended to some business and seen some railway associates of his at the hotel, took the carriage they had had before and drove out to the garrison, where Private Schweinkopf saw the lady rapturously welcomed by Lieut. Hayne and escorted into the house, while Mr. Hurley remained settling with the driver out in the darkness. It was not long before the commanding officer pro tem. was called from the hop room, where the dance was going on delightfully, and notified that the mysterious visitor had again appeared, with evident intention of spending the night, as the carriage had returned to town.

"Why, certainly," reasoned Buxton. "It's the very night he would choose, since everybody will be at the hop; no one will be apt to interfere, and everybody will be unusually drowsy and less inclined to take notice in the morning." Here was ample opportunity for a brilliant stroke of work. He would first satisfy himself she was there, then surround the house with sentries so that she could not escape, while he, with the officer of the day and the corporal of the guard, entered the house and confronted him and her. That would wind up Mr. Hayne's career beyond question; nothing short of dismissal would result. Over he went, full of his project, listened at Hayne's like the eavesdropping sneak he was, saw again the shadow of the graceful form and heard the silvery, happy laugh, and then it was he sent for Rayner. It was near midnight when he led his forces to the attack. A light was now burning in the second story, which he thought must be Sam's; but the lights had been turned low in the parlor and the occupants had disappeared from sight and hearing. By inquiry he had ascertained that Hayne's bedroom was just back of the parlor.

A man was stationed at the back door, others at the sides, with orders to arrest any one who attempted to escape; then softly he stepped to the front door, telling Rayner to follow him, and the corporal of the guard to follow both. To his surprise the door was unlocked, and a light was burning in the hall. Never knocking, he stepped in, marched through the hall into the parlor, which was empty, and, signaling "Come on" to his followers, crossed the parlor and seized the knob of the bedroom door. It was locked. Rayner, looking white and worried, stood just behind him, and the corporal but a step farther back. Before Buxton could knock and demand admission, which was his intention, quick footsteps came flying down the stairs from the second story, and the trio wheeled about in surprise to find Mr. Hayne, dressed in his fatigue uniform, standing at the threshold and staring at them with mingled astonishment, incredulity and indignation. A sudden light seemed to dawn upon him as he glanced from one to the other. With a leap like a cat he threw himself upon Buxton, hurled him back, and stood at the closed door confronting them with blazing eyes and clinching fists.

"Open that door, sir!" cried Buxton. "You have a woman hidden there. Open, or stand aside."

"You hounds! I'll kill the first man who dares enter!" was the furious answer; and Hayne had snatched from the wall his long infantry sword and flashed the blade in the lamplight. Rayner made a step forward, half irresolute. Hayne leaped at him like a tiger. "Fire! Quick!" shouted Buxton, in wild excitement. Bang! went the carbine, and the bullet crashed through the plaster overhead, and, seeing the gleaming steel at his superior's throat, the corporal had sent the heavy butt crashing upon the lieutenant's skull only just in time; there would have been murder in another second. The next instant he was standing on his own head in the corner, seeing a multitude of twinkling, whirling stars, from the midst of which Capt. Rayner was reeling backward over a chair and a number of soldiers were rushing upon a powerful picture of furious manhood—a stranger in shirt sleeves, who had leaped from the bedroom.

Told as it was—as it had to be—all over the department, there seemed to be but one thing to say, and that referred to Buxton: "Well! isn't he a phenomenal ass?"

The springtime was coming, and the prairie roads were good and dry, and the doctor had told him he must live in the open air awhile and ride and walk and drive. He stood in no want of "mounts," for three or four of his cavalry friends were ready to lend him a saddle horse any day. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, after making many pleasant acquaintances, had gone on to Denver, and Capt. Buxton was congratulating himself that he, at least, had not run foul of the engineer's powerful fists. Buxton was not in arrest, for the case had proved a singular "poser." It occurred during the temporary absence of the colonel; he could not well place the captain under arrest for things he had done when acting as post commander. In obedience to his orders from department headquarters, he made his report of the affair, and indicated that Capt. Buxton's conduct had been inexcusable. Rayner had done nothing but, as was proved, reluctantly obey the captain's orders, so he could not be tried.

Hayne, who had committed one of the most serious crimes in the military catalogue—that of drawing and raising a weapon against an officer who was in discharge of his duty (Rayner), had the sympathy of the whole command, and nobody would prefer charges against him. The general decided to have the report go up to division headquarters, and thence it went with his varied comments and indorsements to Washington; and now a court of inquiry was talked of. Meantime poor bewildered Buxton was let severely alone. What made him utterly miserable was the fact that in his own regiment, the—th, nobody spoke of it except as something that everybody knew was sure to happen the moment he got in command. If it hadn't been that 'twould have been something else. The only certainty was that Buxton would never lose a chance of making an ass of himself.

Instead of being furious with him, the whole regiment—officers and men—simply ridiculed and laughed at him. He had talked of preferring charges against Blake for insubordination, and asked the adjutant what he thought of it. It was the first time he had spoken to the adjutant for weeks, and the adjutant rushed out of the office to tell the crowd to come in and "hear Buxton's latest." It began to look as though nothing serious would ever come of the affair, until Rayner reappeared and people saw how very ill he was. Dr. Pease had been consulted, and it was settled that he as well as his wife must go away for several months and have complete rest and change. It was decided that they would leave by the 1st of May. All this Mr. Hayne heard through his kind friend, Mrs. Waldron.

One day when he first began to sit up, and before he had been out at all, she came and sat with him in his sunshiny parlor. There had been a silence for a moment as she looked around upon the few pictures and upon that bareness and coldness which, do what he will, no man can eradicate from his abiding place until he calls in the deft and dainty hand of a woman.

"I shall be so glad when you have a wife, Mr. Hayne!" was her quiet comment.

"So shall I, Mrs. Waldron," was the response.

"And isn't it high time we were beginning to hear of a choice? Forgive my intrusiveness, but that was the very matter of which the major and I were talking as he brought me over."

"There is something to be done first, Mrs. Waldron," he answered. "I cannot offer any woman a clouded name. It is not enough that people should begin to believe that I was innocent and my persecutors utterly in error, if not perjured. I must be able to show who was the real culprit, and that is not easy. The doctor and I thought we saw a way not long ago; but it proved delusive." And he sighed deeply. "I had expected to see the major about it the very day he got back from the court; but we have had no chance to talk."

"Mr. Hayne," she said, impulsively, "a woman's intuition is not always at fault. Tell me if you believe that any one on the post has any inkling of the truth. I have a reason for asking."

"I did think it possible, Mrs. Waldron. I cannot be certain now; and it's too late, anyway."

"How, too late? What's too late?"

He paused a moment, a deeper shadow than usual on his face; then he lifted his head and looked fairly at her.

"I should not have said that, Mrs. Waldron. It can never be too late. But what I mean is that—just now I spoke of offering no woman a clouded name. Even if it were unclouded, I could not offer it where I would."

"Because you have heard of the engagement?" was the quick, eager question. There was no instant of doubt in the woman as to where the offering would be made, if it only could.

"I knew of the engagement only a day ago," he answered, with stern effort at self control. "Blake was speaking of her, and it came out all of a sudden."

He turned his head away again. It was more than Mrs. Waldron could stand. She leaned impetuously towards him, and put her hand on his:

"Mr. Hayne, that is no engagement of heart to heart. It is entirely a thing of Mrs. Rayner's doing; and I know it. She is poor—dependent—and has been simply sold into bondage."

"And you think she cares nothing for the position, the wealth and social advantages this would give her? Ah, Mrs. Waldron, consider."

"I have considered. Mr. Hayne, if I were a man, like you, that child should never go back to him. And they are going next week. You must get well."

It was remarked that Mr. Hayne was out surprisingly quick for a fellow who had been so recently threatened with brain fever. The Rayners were to go east at once, so it was said, though the captain's leave of absence had not yet been ordered. The colonel could grant him seven days at any time, and he had telegraphic notification that there would be no objection when the formal application reached the war department. Rayner called at the colonel's office and asked that he might be permitted to start with his wife and sister. His second lieutenant would move in and occupy his quarters and take care of all his personal effects during their absence; and Lieut. Hayne was a most thorough officer, and he felt that in turning over his company to him he left it in excellent hands. The colonel saw the misery in the captain's face, and he was touched by both looks and words:

"You must not take this last affair too much to heart, Capt. Rayner. We in the—th have known Capt. Buxton so many years that with us there is no question as to where all the blame lies. It seems, too, to be clearly understood by Mr. Hayne. As for your previous ideas of that officer, I consider it too delicate a matter to speak of. You must see, however, how entirely beyond reproach his general character appears to have been. But here's another matter: Clancy's discharge has arrived. Does the old fellow know you had requested it?"

"No, sir," answered Rayner, with hesitation and embarrassment. "We wanted to keep him straight, as I told you we would, and he would probably get on a big tear if he knew his service days were numbered. I didn't look for his being granted for forty-eight hours yet."

"Well, he will know it before night; and no doubt he will be badly cut up. Clancy was a fine soldier before he married that harridan of a woman."

"She has made him a good wife since they came into the Riflers, colonel, and has taken mighty good care of the old fellow."

"It is more than she did in the—th, sir. She was a handsome, showy woman when I first saw her—before my promotion to the regiment—and Clancy was one of the finest soldiers in the brigade the last year of the war. She ran through all his money though, and in the—th we looked upon her as the real cause of his break down, especially after her affair with that sergeant who deserted. You've heard of him probably. He disappeared after the Battle Butte campaign, and we hoped he'd run off with Mrs. Clancy; but he hadn't. She was there when we got back, big as ever and growing ugly."

"Do you mean that Mrs. Clancy had a lover when she was in the—th?"

"Certainly, Capt. Rayner. We supposed it was commonly known. He was a fine looking, black eyed, dark haired, dashing fellow, of good education, a great swell among the men the short time he was with us, and Mrs. Clancy made a dead set at him from the start. He never seemed to care for her very much."

"This is something I never heard of," said Rayner, with grave face, "and it will be a good deal of a shock to my wife, for she had arranged to take her east with Clancy and Kate, and they were to invest their money in some little business at their old home."

"Yes; it was mainly on the woman's account we wouldn't re-enlist Clancy in the—th. We could stand him, but she was too much for us—and for the other sergeant, too. He avoided her before we started on the campaign, I fancy. Odd! I can't think of his name—Billings, what was the name of that howling swell of a sergeant who was in Hull's troop at Battle Butte—time Hull was killed? I mean the man that Mrs. Clancy was said to have eloped with."

"Sergt. Gower, sir," said the adjutant, without looking up from his work. He did look up, however, when a moment after the captain hurriedly left the office, and he saw that Rayner's face was deathly white; it was ghastly.

"What took Rayner off so suddenly?" said the colonel, wheeling around in his chair.

"I don't know, sir, unless there was something to startle him in the name."

"Why should there be?"

"There are those who think that Gower got away with more than his horse and arms, colonel; he was not at Battle Butte, though, and that is what made it a mystery."

"Where was he, then?"

"Back with the wagon train, sir, and he never got in sight of the Buttes or Rayner's battalion. You know Rayner had four companies there."

"I don't see how Gower could have taken the money, if that's what you mean, if he never came up to the Buttes; Rayner swore it was there in Hull's original package. Then, too, how could Gower's name affect him if he had never seen him?"

"Possibly he has heard something. Clancy has been talking."

"I have looked into that," said the colonel. "Clancy denies knowing anything—says he was drunk and didn't know what he was talking about."

All the same it was queer, thought the adjutant, and he greatly wanted to see the doctor and talk with him; but by the time his office work was done the doctor had gone to town, and when he came back he was sent for to the laundress' quarters, where Mrs. Clancy was in hysterics and Michael had again been very bad.

Soon after the captain's return to his quarters, it seems, a messenger was sent from Mrs. Rayner requesting Mrs. Clancy to come and see her at once. She was ushered up stairs to madame's own apartment, much to Miss Travers' surprise, and that young lady was further astonished, when Mrs. Clancy reappeared, nearly an hour later, to see that she had been weeping violently. The house was in some disorder, most of the trunks being packed and in readiness for the start, and Miss Travers was entertaining two or three young officers and waiting for her sister to come down to luncheon.

"The boys" were lachrymose over her prospective departure—at least they affected to be—and were variously sprawled about the parlor when Mrs. Clancy descended, and the inflamed condition of her eyes and nose became apparent to all. There was much chaff and fun, therefore, when Mrs. Rayner finally appeared, over the supposed affliction of the big Irish woman at the prospect of parting with her patroness. Miss Travers saw with singular sensations that both the captain and her usually self-reliant sister were annoyed and embarrassed by the topic and strove to change it; but Foster's propensity for mimicry and his ability to imitate Mrs. Clancy's combined brogue and snifle proved too much for their efforts. Kate was in a royally bad temper by the time the youngsters left the house, and when Nellie would have made some laughing allusion to the fun the young fellows had been having over her morning caller, she was suddenly and tartly checked with:

"We've had too much of that already. Just understand now that you have no time to waste, if your packing is unfinished. We start to-morrow afternoon."

"Why, Kate! I had no idea we were to go for two days yet! Of course I can be ready; but why did you not tell me before?"

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.)



She seized a wrap and stepped to the doorway. Mr. Hayne was up and around again.

QUAY CHEATED BY A SHARK

The Senator Tells of an Exciting Experience While Fishing for Tarpon. Philadelphia Times: Sparring of words as Senator Quay was when approached recently on the subject of politics he had a whole host of interesting experiences to relate of his recent fishing excursion in Florida.

"There was one singular instance happened during my last trip, when I had Ben Sooy with me and a colored boy of sixteen to manage the boat, while Ben was to help manage the gaff and keep an eye on the negro boy with the paddle.

"Just before sunset, with a lot of new lines rigged by Kridler, we anchored in my favorite spot in Indian River, where the water was only three feet deep, as the big fish feed here and the tarpon always bites best in shallow water. You usually see the fish before he takes the bait.

"I carefully put on the mullet myself and made the cast from the sailboat far out on the river. Not six minutes had elapsed when, not ten feet from my boat, above the glassy surface of the sluggish river, the tail of a magnificent tarpon appeared directly above the mullet bait. Then I knew the fun was about to begin. There was a sudden swirl in the water and Ben Sooy and the negro came near tumbling into the river from sheer excitement.

"I stood up in the boat with my hand on the reel and bade the negro paddle for his life to help the fish pull the boat. Every five minutes the tarpon repeated his evolutions, shaking his broad jaws each time he jumped to dislodge the barb. But he was securely hooked, and I quietly enjoyed his exciting rushes and enormous leaps out of water, giving him each time he rushed plenty of line. I was wearing the monster out fast, and I was glad. But stop! Fifty feet away I noticed a huge fin cutting the still water like the bow of a steam yacht. The tarpon, too, as if he had human feeling (he certainly exhibited human fear), soon knew that an immense shark was around and that a new danger threatened him.

"I felt a chilly sensation myself to see the big fellow outlined in the water as he darted under our boat, revealing fourteen feet of his spotted back. He doubled, prepared to play the same trick. I yelled to Ben: 'Strike him with the oar in the jaw.' And Ben struck him a powerful blow that made him swerve, but only for an instant.

"I pulled the tarpon to the boat's side and said: 'Ben, shoot the shark with your revolver and get the gaff' but Sooy was too much rattled with the conflict and never thought of his gun. The tarpon acted as if crazy with fear and did his best to keep away from both enemies. It was too late. I had the fish within ten feet of the skiff and he came, belly up, bleeding at the gills plentifully. Suddenly cleaving the water, the big man-eater came like an arrow. There was a splash, more blood on the water, the tarpon was lifted clear out of the river, and the spot where a live fish had been was crimson with blood.

"The negro boy danced and yelled: 'Well, boss, if I ever 'afore seed anything like dat!' The shark disappeared.

"I pulled in, feeling a dead weight on my line, and brought up the head of a magnificent tarpon that would have tipped the scales at 140 pounds. There was nothing to say. I ordered Ben Sooy to sail the boat toward shore and we got out and got a good supper."

THE WILES OF WOMEN.

Tricks Played by Them on the Clerks of Dry Goods Stores. "No doubt," said a dry goods clerk, "you have seen the stories sometimes told in the newspapers of women who order costly furs or other wraps sent home on approval, and after wearing them on the special occasion for which they were wanted returning them as unsatisfactory. You would be surprised to know how common that thing is. We find it out sometimes—more times we don't—but if the goods are returned uninjured it rarely pays to say anything about it. Nothing is lost by the tricks, not even the sale of the goods, for the borrower had no intention of buying them at any time. In this case, as in the case of goods purchased at some other store and brought to us to have the 'money refunded,' eternal vigilance is the price of safety from imposition. We need to know our goods more thoroughly to avoid being imposed on than we do to sell them.

"They have a new racket now, though," continued the talkative floor-walker, "that goes ahead of all the tricks for downright meanness. It is getting the common practice with a certain class of women to buy rather large dress patterns, and after making up the dress and finding they have a yard or two left over to bring up the remnant and ask for the money on it. The other day we had a line of goods which we cut up into twelve-yard dress patterns and sold by the pattern. One of our customers, a woman in very comfortable circumstances, came in and bought six patterns. A few days afterward she returned two pieces, with two and a half yards in each, and wanted the money for them—or, rather, she wanted credit for them, for, as it happens, she had an account with us, and this enabled us to trace the transaction. She had to be confronted with the books, though, and convinced that we knew exactly what she had bought before she gave up the attempt to economize at our expense.

"The worst thing about this over-reaching business is that it is practiced almost exclusively by women who are not driven to it by poverty. Really poor women seldom trouble us. They buy what they want, keep it, or if they do, as it happens, she had an account with us, and this enabled us to trace the transaction. She had to be confronted with the books, though, and convinced that we knew exactly what she had bought before she gave up the attempt to economize at our expense.

"Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

SLEEPING IN THE WOODS.

Imagine your bed-chamber of odorous bark and your bed of pungent boughs. Your couch made under murmuring trees and within a few yards of the lazily moving water, whose motions caress rather than chafe the shore. Stretched your full length on such a couch, spread in such a place, the process of falling asleep becomes an experience. You lie and watch yourself to observe the gradual departure of your senses. Little by little you feel yourself passing away. Slowly and easily as an ebbing tide you begin to pass into the dim and insensible realm beyond the line of feeling. At last a moment comes in which you know you are passing over to the verge of consciousness. You are aware that you are about to fall asleep. Your cheek but partially interprets the cool pressure of the night wind; your ears drowsily surrender the lingering murmur of beach and pine; your eyes droop their lids little by little; your nose slightly senses the odor of the pine air; as you mechanically draw it in; the chest falls as it passes as mechanically out, and then—you are asleep.

The hours pass, and still you sleep on. The body, in obedience to some occult law of force within the insensible frame, still keeps up its respirations, but you are somewhere—sleeping. At last the pine above you, in the deep hush which precedes the coming of dawn, stills its monotone, and silence weaves its airy web amid the motionless stems. The water falls asleep. The loon's head is under its spotted wing, and the owl becomes mute. The deer has left the shore, and lies curled in its mossy bed. The rats no longer draw their tiny wake across the creek, and the frog have ceased their croaking. All is quiet. In the profound quiet, and unconscious of it all, the sleeper awakes. What sleep such sleeping is! And what ministry is being ministered unto mind and body through the cool, pure air, pungent with gummy odors and strong with the smell of the sod and the root-laced mould of the underlying earth!

Murray's "Lake Champlain and Its Shores." DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston.

"Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

BY AN OVERTURNED LAMP.

DETROIT, April 17.—Fire this evening gutted the fourth and fifty floors of the Hotel Plankinton, and the lower floors of the hotel were seriously damaged by water. At 8 o'clock a chambermaid, Antoinette Faberin, rushed from her room on the fourth floor of the hotel enveloped in flames. It is supposed she overturned a lamp. She was seriously, but not fatally, burned. The damage by water where the flames did not reach is heavy. Loss on the hotel furnishings is put at \$50,000; insurance, \$10,000. Loss on building, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Ladies should understand that health and beauty are inseparable. The Turkish Bath preserves health and beautifies the complexion. Lilly Langtry wrote:—"I attribute my perfect health entirely to the Turkish Bath, which I take twice a week regularly. I find it keeps my skin in excellent condition, notwithstanding the pigments one is unfortunately obliged to use on the stage." Foot of McGill College Avenue. Ladies hours 10 to 12 noon.

ST. MALO'S GRIM STORY.

Wrecked at Sea and in Great Peril From Sharks. A remarkable story of the sea comes from St. Malo, says the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, the narrator being an ancient mariner named Bauche, whose painful experiences in a small boat on the ocean ought to be a warrant for the truth of his tale. Bauche had signed articles with the captain of a vessel called the Mathilde, in which he sailed to Martinique. While in the harbor of St. Pierre in a boat with the cabin boy one day he was driven oceanward by a gale of wind, and was knocking about for a week on the waves before he was rescued by a Norwegian bark.

After the first night at sea Bauche says that the cabin-boy became partly delirious, water was filling the boat every instant, and in order to prevent the dying lad from being drowned in it the old sailor made pails of the legs of his pantaloons and was thus enabled to keep the bottom of the little craft tolerably dry. He had also to deprive himself of his shirt, which he utilized as a flag of distress. On the third day the cabin-boy died, and hardly was the breath out of black sharks began to circle round the boat, which they sometimes almost touched. Rather than deliver up the dead body to the monsters of the deep, Bauche kept it until it became decomposed.

Being afraid of illness he at length threw it overboard, after having said his prayers over it, and the prey was speedily seized by the sharks, who disappeared with it, and did not show up again for about twenty-four hours or so. Bauche felt so utterly miserable that he was thinking of throwing himself overboard when he was dissuaded from his intention by the reappearance of the sharks, who, after eyeing him ravenously for some time, actually began to gambol before him, as if in anticipation of a good feed of his body. "I did not want to be eaten alive," remarked Bauche, in his narration of his perilous adventures, "so I remained where I was and waited assistance." On the seventh day the sailor lost consciousness, fell down in the boat, and was rescued in an insensible condition by Capt. Pederson, of the Walrus.

In his month the Norwegian sailors found what they first thought was a quid of tobacco, but which proved to be part of the horn handle of his knife, which Bauche was crunching to stave off hunger when he became unconscious. The rescued sailor, after having been taken to New Orleans, obtained a passage home to St. Malo. Only the other day he went down to the port to meet his old shipmates of the Mathilde, who had been wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, whether they had made another voyage since Bauche's departure at Martinique. The crew of the Mathilde had been rescued off the banks of Labrador by an English vessel. They had long, of course, given up Bauche and the cabin boy as lost in midocean, and great was their surprise when they beheld the former in the flesh, and as hale and hearty as if he had never been without food on the deep for full seven days in an open boat, and in perilous contiguity to the teeth of the tigers of the ocean.

"Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

GLOVES.

Why Should a Woman With Pretty Hands Cover Them Up? Mrs. Cleveland is said to have inaugurated a custom in receiving her guests at her afternoon receptions with ungloved hands, although she wore evening costume. It may be that there is some settled conviction and purpose in this, and it may not. But why should there not be? asks the New York Evening Sun. Why should women wear gloves with evening dress? Mark the inconsistency of it—neck and shoulders and upper arms bare, and the lower arms from elbow to wrist closely clad in suede. If a woman's arm is beautiful, it is beautiful right down to the pink, tapering fingertips. And why should she crowd the lower half of it into a covering of kid several sizes too small, and that transforms the delicate, shapely beauty of her hands into the semblance of a stuffed pin-cushion?

Some women's hands, like some women's faces, are not fair to look upon. To these, no doubt, gloves are a benediction. But if a woman's hands are pretty, and she knows it—as of course she will—why shouldn't she have the candor to confess to that knowledge by leaving her hands ungloved?

The writer once knew a charming young girl whose hands and wrists were most exquisite in curve and color, and who never showed them even on the street, save in severe weather. When asked one day for the reason of her departure from the ordinary, she replied with fearless frankness: "Because my hands are pretty. If they were not, I suppose I should want to cram them into gloves as other women do, but as they are, I keep them bare, just because I like to look at them, and because I really do not feel that I have any more right to mar the beauty of my hands by putting gloves on them than I would have to mar the Venus of Milo by putting a skirt upon her."

"Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A HUMBLE HERO'S DEATH.

Engineer Burns, who was killed in the wreck at Robard's Station, in Henderson county, a few days ago, was the author of a heroic act ten years ago that made him for a time famous. He was the engineer of a fast passenger train on the main stem of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. One day he detected only a short distance ahead, a little child sitting in the middle of the track playing with its rattle. He couldn't stop the train, the distance was so short, but he ran out and climbed down on the cowcatcher, and fastening one foot between the bars to balance himself, reached out and snatched the child up. Burns was presented with a gold medal, and greatly lionized by the press and people for this heroic deed. Stories of this kind have been read in the Sunday school papers, but this was an actual occurrence. Burns afterward became dissipated and lost his place, but recently was re-employed and given an important train, only to meet this tragic fate.—Owensborough (Ky.) Messenger.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED IN NEW YORK, LONDON AND PARIS.

Styles of Hair Dressing—Wigs and Fringes Still Popular, but Their Overthrow for the Coming Season Threatened by a Parisian Fancy for a Natural Coiffure.

Many women "make up" their heads nowadays, and the custom appears to be particularly popular among English women. A London milliner is credited with the remark that she has to be very careful in taking off her customers' bonnets, for fear their hair should come off, too. It must not be supposed that wigs are worn for the purpose of concealing baldness. Nothing of the kind. Of course, a good many wigs—a majority probably—are worn to conceal defects; but they are also largely worn by women who don't want the trouble of doing up their own hair. A wig can be dressed on a block, and it is made so artfully on an elastic foundation that it fits too tightly for the difference between the false and the true to be discovered. Only the finest hair is used. A wig maker says that there is a great demand for red brown hair now. It will be the popular color of the season. Golden hair is dying out so quickly that presently there will be none of it left.



A FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

A wig that will match one's own hair is recommended by the makers, when it can be procured, as usually most becoming, but tresses two or three shades lighter than one's own are quite permissible for evening wear. The fringe, too, still holds its own with women who have high foreheads. It is only women with low foreheads who can afford to brush their hair severely back.

In making these artificial coiffures the hair is worked so skillfully into the foundation as to reduce its length and quality, and so little hair is used, in fact, that what are called "feather weight headresses" weigh, it is claimed, only about one-third of a real head covering of similar appearance and design. Naturally curly or wavy hair being used, dampness and sea air affect it but little. Perhaps the greatest recommendation of the wig or headress is that one can slip it on the head in an instant, and have always the comfortable feeling of having the hair fashionably dressed. Our cut represents an elaborate feather weight wig.

It must be added that a rumor comes from Paris of a reaction against wigs, and that there will be an effort to abolish not only false hair but curling irons as well, and it will be considered bad taste to change the natural color of one's tresses. French women are doing up their hair very simply, and in fact dressing it solidly to allow of riding, dancing and driving, without blowing in the eyes or hanging down the neck in loose frizzes.

Points About Linings.

Women who do their own dressmaking are often puzzled over the choice of linings, and the following hints borne in mind will be found very serviceable by them. Never buy black cambric for a lining, as the dye is more than likely to soil the under-ware. For black transparency or open cloths there are double faced silicas, which are black on one side and pearl or figured cream color on the other. With lace or grenadine, jet or net, black silk lining is indispensable, and then care should be taken to get a fast black. For light silks crepe de chine surahs, mulis and embroideries, white line, muslin or lawn is a good substitute for silk, and in lining the skirt of any limp material printed cambric, percale silica or very light calico will be found serviceable. It is a good idea to save silk dresses, as they come in very nicely for facings when not sufficient for an entire lining.

Patterns of New Brocades.

Patterns of the new brocades appear in general much smaller than those of last year, in conformity probably with the more severe style of drapery that has come in lately. Many of the designs are in sympathy with spring. They are crocuses, snowdrops and the like. Another new pattern is made up entirely of leaves.

The Newest Jackets.

The jackets here sketched represent two of the newest English spring designs. The most striking point about one is the large black velvet sleeves. The trimming round the sleeves at the shoulder is also rather new, though the sleeves of dresses have been ornamented in this manner for some time past.



Fashion Echoes.

Skirts are being made with an imitation opening at the side, that is either buttoned or laced up with a chalk cord. A good deal of braid is still used. Gowns are garnished with flowers in all sorts of fancy fashions. One dress will be decorated with flowers diagonally from the shoulder to the hem; on another they are arranged tress fashion at the hem.

How Dyspepsia Is Cured.

I suffered from dyspepsia, and was weak and miserable with what the doctor said was nervous debility. Steing-Bardock Blood Bitters advertised I tried it, and after taking three bottles feel perfectly restored to health.

Mrs. J. H. STRIDER, Kleinburg, Ont.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A New Remedy for Rheumatism—Interesting Experiences with Hypnotism.

A new anti-rheumatic is proposed by a German hospital physician, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in diethio-salicylate of soda, which he finds, after experimenting with it, to have the following advantages over ordinary salicylate of soda: It has a powerful action; the requisite dose is smaller; it has no bad effect on the stomach, heart or great vessels; it does not cause collapse nor humming in the ears. While recognizing the desirability of further experiment in the matter, Dr. Lindenberg confidently hopes that the remedy will be of avail in the often long and tedious treatment of some rheumatic affections.

Cures by Hypnotism.

Science gives the following interesting statistics of patients treated by means of hypnotism at the clinic founded two years ago for that purpose in Amsterdam: There were treated, in all, 414 patients (219 men and 195 women). Of these, 105 could not be hypnotized; 217 entered a light stage of sleep; 135 entered a deeper stage, and 47 entered the somnambulic stage, characteristic of the best hypnotic subjects. There were 301 of the 414 afflicted with various kinds of nervous troubles, 105 were classed as general neuropathic disorders, 68 as neuralgias and pains, 60 as mental diseases, 40 as hysterical affections and 29 as organic affections.

In general, the effects of the treatment are indicated by the following figures: No effect in 71 cases (20 per cent.), a slight or passing improvement in 93 cases (26 per cent.), a distinct and permanent improvement in 93 cases (27 per cent.), and a cure in 100 cases (28 per cent.). The disproportion in the number of nervous and non-nervous cases makes a fair comparison of the results in the two classes impossible. Among the nervous diseases those classed as neuropathic show a very favorable result, 33 per cent. being cured, and 26 per cent. permanently benefited. Hysterical and neuralgic affections show nearly as high percentage, though the absolute numbers are here much smaller. Diseases classed as organic naturally show the very minimum of success in treatment.

The Pineapple Remedy for Diphtheria.

It is affirmed that the colored people of Louisiana have for years known and used a cure for diphtheria which is remarkable for its simplicity. It is nothing more nor less than the pure juice of the pineapple. "The remedy is not mine," said a gentleman, when interviewed, "it has been used by negroes in the swamps down south for years. One of my children was down with diphtheria and in a critical condition. An old colored man who had heard of the case asked if we had tried pineapple juice. We tried it and the child got well. I have known it tried in hundreds of cases. I have told my friends about it whenever I heard of a case, and never knew it to fail. "You get a ripe pineapple, squeeze out the juice and let the patient swallow it. The juice is of so corrosive a nature that it will cut out diphtheritic mucus, and if you will take the fruit before it is ripe and give the juice to a person whose throat is well it makes the mucous membrane of his throat sore."

Simple Remedy for an Ingrowing Nail.

A French physician, M. Clemeur, has treated ingrowing toe nails by means of tin foil such as is used for wrapping chocolate, etc., and claims good results. He simply introduces a single or double thickness of tin foil between the nail and the ulcerated tissues beneath by the aid of an instrument with a thin blade. The tin foil is kept in place by wax, which is molded over the parts.

Diet and Dyspepsia.

As good authority as Dr. Flint is quoted as saying: "I have never known a dyspeptic to recover vigorously health who undertook to live on a strictly regulated diet, and I have never known an instance of a healthy person living according to a dietetic system who did not become a dyspeptic."

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Short Lunches Fashionable—A Successful and Enjoyable Innovation.

The fashionable dinner of the day is growing shorter. Two years ago a dinner took from three to four hours, and the participants in the encounter generally came away worsted. Now all that is changing, and though it has not yet to the point yet—indeed it is still far from it—the dinner is going back to an affair of comparative shortness and simplicity. Mrs. Whitney—the cabinet lady—is supposed to have inaugurated the change. A correspondent of The Argonaut says that when every other woman in Washington was giving ten and twelve course lunches, lasting from two to three hours, Mrs. Whitney observed the error, the senselessness, the ostentation, the vulgarity of the custom, and set about giving a series of lunches of not more than four courses and lasting not over an hour. They made a stir—when people are bored to death and have nothing to think about almost anything will make a stir. The pebble dropped in the rippleless pool makes a fine, big stir, lasting for a long time. Mrs. Whitney's pebble made a stir in the social pool which is lasting yet, and moving across the face of the pool in ever widening rings. The short lunches proved a success. They made the participant realize what a tremendous undertaking a three-hour lunch was. Women, moreover, are rarely gourmands. The long lunch was, with them, solely a matter of fashion. Would to heaven that thought, their dinners could be so curtailed. Dinners had reached such a stage that only millionaires could afford to give them. They lasted on toward midnight. They cost a fortune in flowers alone. Just who inaugurated the shorter dinner no one knows, but they had a heavy run before Lent. Not only were the courses fewer, but they were served much more quickly. In fact, a good many of the dinners were lusted through somewhat unceremoniously. If you did not eat your food when it was before you, as children are so severely told, to do by censorious elders, it was borne off by lackey. This, however, made it possible to rise from an 8 o'clock dinner at 10. Then if the girl of your heart was present you had an hour's talk with her or two hours' intermittent dancing. Who would not give up the stilled ox and the snow cooled sherbet for such a joy?

Beside the shortness of its duration this dinner illustrates another change which has been gradually coming. Champagne was served with the soup, and kept up till the end. With the same came Burgundy—at a warmer temperature than usual—and Madeira and white port to finish up. No other change—and this, among the anglo-manias, one of deadly importance—the hostess led the way in, leaving the host to follow later with a lady of his choosing. We are supposed not to have laws of precedence in this country, but if some lady enjoying a seat in one of the high places of this world is left to struggle in some corner at the end of a dinner proceeding she feels sorely aggrieved, and will make biting remarks about those people when she has the chance.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough; night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hayyard Pectoral Balm, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords grateful relief.

MEDICAL.

Kline's Great Nerve Restorer For all affections of the Brain and Nerve System. A supply just received at the Glasgow Drug Hall. ORANGE BLOSSOM.—Dr. McNeill's Colored Remedy for female diseases. Just received in fresh consignment. Just Country orders promptly filled. Bell Telephone, 1190. Federal Telephone, 651. J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1780 Notre Dame street.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE's CHLORODYNE was the best and most certain remedy in coughs, COLIC, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and in J. T. Davenport that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 5, 1865. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not possess a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1884. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp of the Proprietors, and none accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s 1d, 2s 9d, 5d and 1s.

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES

are of two kinds; firstly, those which are only in deep which are not now to be considered; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff, which is an amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which, if neglected, become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an itching eruption, which, if neglected, is very painful when fissured. In the LEGS, by deep Cracks or Fissures, which, if neglected, will lead to Ulcers, and by hard, shiny and inflamed Swellings, or by warty eruptions, which, if neglected, will lead to Ulcers. In the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which, if neglected, will lead to Ulcers. In the FACE, by a thin, watery field of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases, the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and medicine must be taken to change the state of the blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicine. The OINTMENT called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."—AND THE—ALTERATIVE PILLS. Called "PINKIE ANTISCALOTIC."

These two medicines have now stood the best test of time, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century. They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, DRUGGISTS, DUNSTON, Prices 1s 1d, 2s 9d, 1s and 2s each. Jan. drow

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NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN.

His Mental and Moral Gain Increased by Co-operation.

Dr. Thomas asserts that the attitude of the wealthy few towards the poor is behind the nineteenth century idea—A Minister's Views on Schwefelrath's Views on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society.

At the People's Church in Chicago Dr. Thomas laid down the principle that the natural right of every man to self-support was another way of stating his duty not to be a burden upon others, so that individualism necessarily involved altruism.

The greatest gains socially, mentally, and morally had been attained by co-operation. "When one looks back over the long and sad history of the race," said Dr. Thomas, "one sees how much unnecessary suffering, slavery, cruelty and oppression there have been simply from the failure to observe the law of reciprocity. This last social order is far from being perfect. Loyal ideas float around us, but they are unrealized. When we see the fabulous wealth of the few and the pitiful poverty of the many; the ignorance, the intemperance, the unnatural and the unnecessary suffering, we cannot but feel that even the nineteenth century has not reached perfection. In all ages thoughtful minds and tender hearts have expended their highest endeavor to devise a remedy. Every day the world is becoming more and more philanthropic—that is, loving mankind."

Dr. Thomas then gave a sketch of the young sceptic, so called, of the eighteenth century who wrote "Volney's Ruins." He told how the genius in the vision had replied to the young Frenchman's query as to why the great civilizations of the past were but mere ruins, "Ignorance and Cupidity." Then in the vision the seer had seen the people separate themselves into two classes—the useful and the useless. On the one side the laborers, the mechanics, the merchants, the business men, the artists, the many; on the other, the priests, monks, the royalty, the aristocracy, the few, who made their wealth by governing the many. "We are mediators," said they, "but your mediation is too expensive," said the people. "We do all the work and you share in the profits." "All is lost," lamented the few. "The people have become intelligent."

"All is saved," rejoiced the many. "The people have become intelligent." Dr. Thomas then reviewed the religious part of "Volney's Ruins" until he came to the last words, "Live for thyself, moderate thyself, and live for thy fellow-citizens that they may live for thee."

The progress of German socialism from the feeble beginnings in 1833, when there were but 1,000 of them, proscribed and oppressed by Bismarck and the German Empire, until in the last election they voted nearly a million. "There are other shapings of this movement in Russia, in France, in England, and in our own country," said the speaker. "Christianity must look on this movement with a friendly eye, though it is not without its extravagances and its errors. If in the past Christianity had not given too great cause for the suspicion that it had led itself to the ends of royalty and oppression, and had been known as the friend of truth, of reason, of liberty, of man, the helper of the needy, how the heart of the people would have gone out to it! Yet this was the mind that was in Christ Jesus. What the world needs is a new heart which will regard such questions as the carpenters' strike from the moral standpoint. Let us be willing to labor for each other, to look at other men's affairs, and to have in us the mind that was in Christ Jesus."

SCHWEIFELRATH, THE PRETENDER. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham's sermon at the A. de Street Methodist Church was a description of Schwefelrath, the Rockford pretended Christ, and a narrative of the rise of the sect of the Church Triumphant, as the Schwefelrathians call themselves.

It was a praise service, too, and the volunteer choir, under the direction of William Davis, sang the Sanctus and the Gloria in Excelsis from Farmer's mass, Lambillotte's Benedictus, Allen's "Now is Christ Risen," and the Tantum Ergo of Rossi, whose catching martial melody has roused up many a drowsy Roman Catholic boy at vespers on a warm Sunday afternoon. The text was: "Many false prophets and false Christs shall arise."

Said Mr. Brushingham: "Erickson, of California, has announced that to-day is the last Sunday Chicago shall have to hear the gospel in, for, according to him, the city will be destroyed April 14. If this be true we couldn't be in better business than in praising God in hymns and anthems as we are this evening. I was glad this last week to have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Schwefelrath of Rockford, who claims to be Christ come on earth for the second time. First he came on earth an opportunity to renew the acquaintance I had with him at Evanston in the fall of 1875, and second because I believe in applying the Gospel to our own times. But are you going to advertise such a monstrous scheme? you ask. He is welcome to all the advertising I'll give him."

A friend in Rockford took me out to the Weldon Farm, about eight miles from Rockford. There is a colony of Beekmantons. The house is beautifully fitted up with modern improvements, has about forty rooms, and about 100 can assemble in the parlors to hear the sermons. There is no chapel. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, one of the chief apostles, introduced me to a little spare man about five feet six inches high, weighing about 115 pounds, and wearing a full auburn beard. He was exceedingly gracious and remembered me quite well. I said to him: "You cannot say as the Saviour did: 'The foxes have holes and the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.' In view of the splendid building you have here." Then I thought, but I did not say it: "Are you a conscious fraud or a self-deceiver?" He told me how he had gone to preaching in the Methodist Church at Alpena, where he was expelled from the conference by a committee, of which he who is now Bishop Nide and at one time pastor of this church was chairman. Mr. Schwefelrath professed to be able to heal the sick and to raise the dead, but he does not do this often. He asked: "What do the ministers think of me?" I didn't answer, but if I had I could have said: "That you are the rankest impostor on earth." He denied that and said that the newspapers had done him great injustice. "Said: 'My people would lay down their lives for me,' and Apostle Whitney

chimed in with, 'O, yes. Life would not be worth the living without you.' I was filled with an indescribable sadness as I went away thinking of the presumption of a man, a piece of common clay, endeavoring to pluck the crown from the brow of the Divine Son of God, but he was perfectly calm and composed as if he were sincere. False prophets are arising. The consellers have fixed Monday as the date of the destruction of Chicago and Milwaukee. I was in the Tribune office the other day when a man came in saying that his wife was almost crazy about the destruction of Chicago, but she didn't know the date. A newspaper man suggested that he tell his wife that the date was April 10 and then show her the morning paper the 14th to prove that Chicago was on hand just the same as ever.

"The Millerites climbed on ice-houses clad in ascension-robes, and had to come down when the date did not come to an end. A Minneapolis false Christ tried to ascend into heaven and fell and broke his neck. Countless other pretenders have arisen. Sometimes I think we have too much religious liberty. There is too much obtaining money by false pretences. This God-man Teed has property in Wheaton, given him by some weak-minded persons. The Schwefelrath heresy originated with Dora Beekman, the wife of a Congregationalist minister. She imagined that in her were the attributes of the risen Christ. Schwefelrath became a bishop in the Beekmantone Church. Mrs. Beekman died after having promised to rise again, and her body was kept until the authorities compelled its burial. Schwefelrath claimed to have stood by her as she died, to have caught a glimpse of Heaven, and to have heard her voice saying: 'Thou art the Holy One and my spirit passes into thee. Go forth and conquer.'"

Mr. Brushingham spoke of the dangerous nature of such frauds, and declared that all would know for a certainty when the real Christ came. There would be no mistaking the second advent.

THE TRAINING IN MISSION SCHOOLS. Prof. David Swing preached at Central Music Hall on Sunday on the value of mission schools. It could not be expected, he said, that all gathered in by the mission schools of the church would succeed; the gutter and the jail would claim some, but many would be saved. Fortunately happiness did not follow property, and if many who left the mission did not accumulate much property they could still be happy, for they could hold up their heads as better men and women for the training they had received.

Speaking of the money expended in missions by the People's Church he said it amounted to about \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year and accomplished much good. But no one should expect that the investment of \$100 would work a revolution. Two dollars a year might do much for a child, but it was hard to measure just how much. The emery wheel was sometimes laid aside and the last polish put on a stone with the hands. It was impossible to measure the roughness worn away by this method. So it was with a child, it was hard to measure the roughness worn away.

Still it could not be expected that a good citizen would always be made. It was enough to know that some were made so noble that it repaid the entire outlay. He spoke at some length on the value of the development of the mind; it made one able to grasp the idea of liberty. Many countries had had liberty, but few had had the intelligence to understand and retain it. It required cultivation of the mind. Perfect Socialism would need a higher morality than had yet been known. Some of the children in the mission school were sons and daughters of Socialists, and it was probable that the world would follow the faith of their parents, but the training they were receiving would make them more reasonable and give them a better knowledge of what they wanted and what could in reason be asked. Reforms come best and easiest to an intelligent people, and the lessons the children were receiving now would prepare them for any changes of subsequent years.

Regarding charity generally he said that care should be taken not to destroy the character of the mind. Man made himself great by overcoming obstacles. The idea was to show how they could be overcome and give assistance when necessary. Too much assistance might destroy the mind entirely. Professional beggars were illustrations of this. The mind should be built up and dependence on self taught.

SMOKE HAND-MADE CIGAR, NECTAR, 5 CENTS. A FAMOUS HUNGARIAN. Count Zichy, who lived on a princely income in Vienna, was in his younger days well known all over Europe, on account of the bets he made and generally won. Once, when there was a heavy duty imposed on every head of cattle entering the Austrian capital, he made a bet that he would carry a lamb duty-free through the gate of Vienna, and that the gate-keeper, who acts as imperial officer, adjusting and receiving the duty, would be glad to let him pass.

Next morning the Count, disguised in the clothes of a butcher, his butcher knife in his hand, his shirt sleeves rolled up, and carrying a heavy sack on his shoulder, made his way to one of the fashionable gates of Vienna. But the watchful officer soon espied him. "What have you in that sack, fellow?" "A dog, sir." "A dog, sir? Down with that sack! I know fellows like you sometimes carry dogs in sacks through the gates and sell them for mutton in town. Down with your sack!" "But it's nothing but a dog, and a bad dog too. I will..." "Never mind what you will. Down with your sack!" The officer pulled the sack from the supposed butcher's shoulder, cut the string, and, sure enough, out jumped one of the biggest dogs in Vienna. The dog rushed against the faithful government servant, landed him several steps away in the gutter, and then left for parts unknown. After him went the young butcher, shaking his big knife before the eyes of the frightened officer, and exclaiming: "I'll settle you after I catch that dog!" About two hours afterward the face of the butcher again appeared before the raised window of the gate office. "I have just caught that dog again. Would you like to look at him?" "Get away! Get out, you and your infernal dog!" And, with a crash, the window went down, and the smiling butcher entered Vienna.

But no dog was that time in his sack, but the fattest lamb that could be found in the suburbs of the capital.—Globe-Democrat.

ALL CASES of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Balladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

A MAINS COWBOY.

He Was Very Expert With a Lasso on Things That Didn't Move.

It was a warm, spring day, says a writer in the Daughters of America. The snow was moist enough to roll good. Hadley and Ray had just finished making a splendid snow man when neighbor Henries came up the path.

Neighbor Henries lives upon a large cattle ranch in Texas every summer, and he had come to say good-by, for he was going there the next week. He sat by the open window and told papa stories of a "cowboy's" life, until Hadley wished he could go with him and be a "cowboy" too.

"Well, maybe you can, if you can learn to use the lasso," and Neighbor Henries' eyes twinkled. "Got a good rope handy?" "Rope! I have a rope, and the lesson began. He was an apt scholar and soon he could throw the noose over things very nicely—if these things did not move."

"Now try your skill on that heifer, my boy," and Neighbor Henries pointed to a sleek 2-year old heifer which stood near the barn chewing her cud contentedly. "All right!" and Hadley crept up behind her like a young Indian. He coiled the rope and threw it. It settled fairly over the short white horns of the heifer, and the fun began! Plucky Hadley held on as hard as he could, and away they went—a frightened heifer at one end of the rope and a frightened boy at the other.

"Ha, ha, ha! That looks like Texas, only we haven't the snow to make a soft place to land in!" laughed Neighbor Henries. "How the snow did fly! The heifer bellowed, and Hadley yelled as she dragged him along, and the mad race went on until Hadley's breath was very nearly gone, then it ended in a sudden way. The heifer ran close to a high, steep bank, as if she was going to leap over it. Hadley let go of the rope, but he was going so fast he could not stop, and plunged over the bank and out of sight in the huge snowbank at the bottom. He took both papa and Neighbor Henries to dig him out, and when he was safe once more Neighbor Henries said: "A pretty 'cowboy' you'd make, my lad! You'll have to stay at home awhile longer yet!"

"I mean to!" said Hadley, promptly. "I don't want to be a 'cowboy.' I'd rather be—I'd rather be the President of the United States!"

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A SINGULAR FLY.

On State Entomologist Lintner's desk, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., is a jelly glass which contains several hundreds of exceedingly lively small flies. When asked about them, Professor Lintner told a New York Times reporter that they were sent to him by a lady from Ausable Forks, who thought they were very curious insects since frost cannot kill them. The professor added: "They have been living by thousands all the winter on the windows of a room without fire. She first saw them eight years ago, and each year since then they have made their appearance, first on the brick wall outside, in the month of August, and later in the house, and always in this one room. No other house in the place has them. This is the third instance in which I have heard of this fly infesting dwelling houses. The first was at Franklin, N. H., where it enters a certain house each year in August, literally by millions, to the great annoyance of the family, who resort to every known means to reduce its numbers, but without success, apparently. The flies regularly leave during the latter part of April. A house in Alfred, Centre, N. Y., is another place where it is known that the flies appear. The fly belongs to a family many of which are known to feed in the stems and roots of grains. Where this breeds has not yet been found out. The strangest thing about it is that it shows an instinct even more wonderful than that of the carrier pigeon, which leads the young flies, as soon as they are hatched in the field, to make their way to the house, and the young leave during the autumn and winter before. Some specimens of the New Hampshire flies were sent to me by Baron Osten Sacken, of Heidelberg, Germany, to see if they had the same species in Europe. About half a dozen instances of regular assemblages of similar species are recorded in European scientific publications, but, as they seemed to be different from ours, at my request Baron Osten Sacken described our species and named it Chloropisica prolifica. It certainly is wonderfully prolific."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar Nectar, 5 Cents

BISHOP HENNESSY'S FOR DEAD.

LYONS, Ia., April 13.—Father F. C. Jaen, plaintiff in the famous suit for \$100,000 against Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, died here very suddenly, Friday, from the effects of the "grip." Father Jaen was sixty-four years old and was a native of France, where most of his relatives reside. His troubles commenced in 1872, when Bishop Hennessy, on a charge of disobedience, removed him. He was then pastor of St. Irene's Church at Lyons, and became involved in a quarrel with some members of his congregation. Bishop Hennessy sided with the latter, and because the reverend father would not obey the Bishop's orders in the matter he was unfrocked. He then began his suit for \$100,000 damages. After meeting with numerous setbacks he at last got the case before a Dubuque court. A demurrer was entered against his suit on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations, and that a civil court could not review the acts of a Bishop in a purely ecclesiastical matter. The case was heard Jan. 9 last, and the decision was adverse to Father Jaen.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe's provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers labelled—JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London Eng.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON SUBJECTS OF POPULAR INTEREST.

A Description with Illustrations of Some Halitones of Remarkable Size and Unusual Crystalline Formations—Movements That Characterize the Flight of Birds.

On the 9th of June, 1867, there was a fall of hail at Bjelot-Klutich, a village lying to the southwest of Tiflis, in which halitones occurred in the remarkable crystalline forms shown (reduced about one-third in size) in the accompanying cut. The drawings were made in the natural size by a Russian professor, and first published in Nature. These halitones consist of a central nucleus, surrounded by large ice crystals somewhat resembling those of quartz, and, like that mineral, belonging to the hexagonal or rhombohedral system of crystallization.



REMARKABLE HALITONES. Commenting upon these extraordinary specimens, Popular Science News says that the most remarkable point in connection with them is the fact that, judging from our present knowledge, a very long time must have been occupied in their formation. As a general rule, the larger and more perfect a crystal is, the more slowly it must be formed, and we cannot understand how so heavy a body as a halitone can be supported in the air long enough for the crystallization to take place so perfectly. We must admit either that these stones were formed under the influence of natural forces or conditions still unknown to us, or that in certain circumstances aqueous vapor or water may be solidified into large crystals with the rapidity which we should naturally expect to occur in the sudden condensation of moisture in the upper air.

The genesis of hail is still an unsolved meteorological problem, and presents so many difficulties that one scientist was driven to the theory that halitones were of interplanetary origin, like meteors. This remarkable hypothesis, however, only brings up the still greater problem as to how the halitones could enter and pass through the atmosphere without being instantly dissipated in vapor by the heat evolved, as shown by the extreme temperature to which the meteors themselves are raised in the passage.

Smokeless Explosives. In a recent lecture on smokeless explosives, Sir Frederick Abel, who is a well known English authority on this subject, corrected the impression entertained by many persons that the new smokeless powder would be also noiseless. He finds that there is hardly any noticeable difference between the explosive violence of the new and the black powder. If anything, the report of the former is sharper and more ringing, as well as of shorter duration.

In reference to melinite and other French explosives he said, that despite the secrecy with which their composition is kept, it is pretty certain that the chief element is picric acid; and, as this body is exceedingly unstable, it is probable that but little more will be heard about these much vaunted destructive explosives.

Mr. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and other efficient blasting agents, is credited with being the most successful of contemporary experimenters with high explosives. He appears to have derived from nitro-glycerine and nitro-cotton a material which, when treated with cotton, compares very favorably with gun cotton as to its ballistic properties, its stability and uniformity, besides being almost absolutely smokeless. This powder has been tried in small arms in Italy, and reports are current that Mr. Krupp, carrying on experiments with it in guns of various caliber.

How Birds Fly. M. Marcy, a French scientist, has just published an interesting account of the flight of birds. It appears that hitherto very little information has been collected with regard to the movements of birds on the wing, and in order to obtain some accurate knowledge the author has made a series of careful studies.

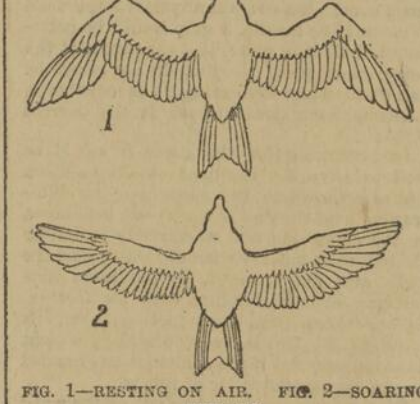


FIG. 1—RESTING ON AIR. FIG. 2—SOARING UPWARD.

Among other details he points out that the flight of most birds is very different from that of the "kings of the air," who are able to maintain themselves on the wing for a long time without any movement, resting, as it were, on the air. The latter birds, on the other hand, have to "row" or divide the air with their wings continually. The illustration shows the position of a hawk resting on the air and soaring upward.

To Detect Cotton Seed Oil in Lard. This is a new method proposed by Dr. Taylor, of the United States agricultural department, for detecting cotton seed oil in lard: Dissolve in 20 cubic centimeters of petroleum benzine 140 grains of a mixture of lard and cotton seed oil. Heat slightly to secure a perfect solution of the lard. Aniline is absorbed. The solidified fat may be removed from the paper with a palette knife. The cotton seed oil is separated from the benzene by means of a sand bath, which evaporates the benzene.

Several rows of velvet round the bottom of the skirt? It is a revival of an old style, and finishes off a dress nicely.

Can You Do Better When attacked by croup, sore throat, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, burns or any kind of pain or soreness, can you do better than use Yellow Oil? It is a medicine which never fails to give satisfaction. It is magical in its power over pain, and is the safest and best remedy where soreness and inflammation exist.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Directions for Doing Up Lace Curtains Nicely in the Home Laundry.

Among the most particular of operations during house cleaning time is that of washing the lace curtains. Of course it is advisable to have it done by a professional cleaner, but, as in many cases they must be washed at home, the following practical directions from Good Housekeeping are of interest:

Take down the curtains carefully, shake them briskly to scatter the dust which clings to the upper folds. Have ready wash tubs nearly filled with cold water—a tub for each pair of curtains. If taken down in the morning, let them soak till the next morning, before disturbing them, then press—not wring—the water out of them. If they still appear very dingy, add fresh water; for if they are very much soiled it will take repeated soakings and several changes of water to render them fit for washing. If there are careful washers they can then be put into the regular wash, and be gently pressed and rubbed with their hands, then boiled or scalded.

Let them dry before starching, and if torn, mend them. Use clear starch and let it be well boiled. They must be made rather limp than stiff, and should not stand out in firm folds when dry, or they will lose their lace like characteristics. After starching hang them carefully over the line, but not so as to stretch them. They should remain on the line till a little more than half dry. In the meantime have a sheet (one for each curtain) spread out and tacked on the floor or placed on the carpet, being careful, if on the latter, to leave no wrinkles in the sheet. When the curtains are nearly dry, double each one in half, placing end to end, if long curtains. Then lay each curtain on a sheet and pin the hemmed ends neatly and carefully to one end of the sheet. Then go to the folded end and draw that down by the sides, being cautious about stretching out the center. Leave no wrinkles. Pin down the sides first, going from the top to the center, keeping as even as the always.

If possible keep the edges from drawing into points, placing the pins close enough to prevent it. Change the pins if it becomes uneven, looking carefully to see where it must be done. All must be done gently or the lace will bulge out when dry. As soon as dry they are ready for putting up again, and will present almost as good an appearance as if new.

Lace curtains should never be ironed, as it often does; they show numerous bulging places where the lace has been stretched; besides the process injures the effect of the design, often warping a flower or leaf to one side.

Drapery for a Large Door.

The decoration for a conservatory door shown in the cut will serve for any double door which from its width is something of a task to drape gracefully. This sketch was arranged for a room with rich, tawny yellow paper, red and gold frieze and carpet with Indian red ground.



DRAPERY OF CONSERVATORY DOOR.

For so large a door entirely self-colored drapery would be somewhat overpowering, so, as a sort of background to the over-drapery, half a width of richly colored, bold patterned brocade, in tawny gold shades, is used. The top drapery is half a width of China silk, other entirely in dull Indian red or (which is prettier, but a little more troublesome) showing glimpses here and there of pale gold. The long drapery at the side should be a width and a half, cut diagonally at one end and lined with gold. Three Indian red and gold fans are tucked in the drapery at the top. The "clumps" of silk are best formed by gathering it up in the hand and winding a bit of flower wire or thread round the fold, then tuck up (use sharp steel tacks) in position. There need be no fixed plan for these clumps, which should be made as one works and as the idea comes to one. The corner contains a seat with rich yellow cretonne cover, and yellow Liberty silk cushion. The sketch, of course, can be carried out in less costly material and in varied colorings to suit special rooms.

Cleaning Woodwork.

Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan half an hour, strain through a sieve and use the tea to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little time and labor, as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint and brightening the varnish. It cleans oilcloth and any varnished surface, washes window panes and mirrors. It will not do to use on any unvarnished surface. Take a small quantity on a flannel cloth and rub on lightly.

Breakfast Muffins.

One pint of flour, a pinch of salt, fresh milk enough to mix to a thin batter, three eggs beaten light and added to the batter just before baking. Grease well three sets of "Gem" pans, fill with the batter and set them in a very hot stove. In fifteen minutes they should be done, and, if properly made, as light as possible. No lard must be put in them.

Fish Pudding.

Put in a glass dish a layer of sponge cake; after soaking the slices in sherry split some nice fish in halves and place a layer on the cake; then cover this with custard and fill the dish with layers of cake and fish, covering the whole with custard at the last. Brandy somewhat diluted can be used instead of sherry if preferred.

Novelties in Silver.

The following novelties are noted in Jewellers' Circular: Russian silver is gaining more and more prominence, and is introduced in articles of every description. Russian silver is understood to mean that peculiar treatment in enamels seen in Russian work. This is of the most varied description and is extremely ornamental.

Baby sets of knife, fork and spoon of Russian silver are among novelties. The spoons have deep round bowls, and are comparatively large for small hands.

Silver candelabra are about half the usual height, the stems curving upward from the base and interlacing. Candelabra were never so popular in fashion for the dining table.

Knives and forks with handles of Russian silver are novel.

Left a Legacy.

Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unblocking the secretion and removing all impurities from the system.

ALES AND LIQUORS.

John Hope & Co MONTREAL.

AGENTS IN CANADA FOR JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam MARTEL & CO., Cognac.

JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac; MOET & CHANDON, Epervay; DEINHARD & CO., Coblentz; BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux; M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera; COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto; MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona; RODEL & FILS FRESSES, Bordeaux; E. & J. BURKE, Dublin; PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London; BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow; W.M. JAMESON & CO., Dublin; GANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin

AND—BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN, etc. N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY. December 2



JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers, 1006 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Have always on hand the various kinds

ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families regularly supplied.

ADRIEN ET FILS, EPERNAY

FINE CHAMPAGNE. Carte Rose, Carte Blanche, Carte D'or, Extra Dry, Price Lists on Application.

FREDERICK KINGSTON, 25 Hospital Street, Montreal.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

135 to 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

The best known Hotel in the Dominion July 22 mws 177

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

QUEBEC.

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, etc. In fact, all modern and ingenious and practical science can be devised to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied. CHATEAU ST. LOUIS HOTEL CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

Fifth Avenue, New York.

This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom and is now re-opened under management of E. H. Southgate upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians. MITCHELL, KINZLER SOUTHGATE, Proprietors. Comfortable Rooms, \$2 per day; Board, \$2.50 or day.

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always remain leading Public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests.

KENLEY & ST. JACQUES, Proprietors.

REVERE HOUSE,

BOSTON.

Near Boston and Malne, Eastern, Fitzburg, and Lowell depots, centres of business and places of amusement. Handsomely Furnished, Homelike and Comfortable. Kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms all large and comfortable; elegant suites, with baths attached; ample public parlors; gentlemen's cafe and billiard-room, and first-class in every respect.

Fine music every evening, conducted by Mr. Swainsbourne of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

ROOMS FROM \$1.00 A DAY UP.

J. F. MERROW & CO., Proprietors. ws Oct. 4

LENNOXVILLE.

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

TRINITY TERM—School—Residence begins on Tuesday evening, APRIL 18th. University—LECTURES resumed APRIL 11th.

N.B.—PRINCIPAL ADAMS' address in Montreal, APRIL 3rd and 5th, 5 Beaver Hall Square.

DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

Don't encourage young men to call upon you who frequent liquor saloons, billiard parlors or pool-rooms. Don't notice men who stare at you on the streets, even if it is a well-bred stare. Doubtless they think themselves irresistible and you very much impressed with their appearance.

Don't stand at street corners talking to young men, though they are acquaintances. Don't consider it a sign of your popularity to be accompanied by several escorts whenever you take your walks abroad.

Don't accept promiscuous invitations. Only cheapen you and may draw you into a circle of acquaintances you will regret having formed.

Don't sanction wine drinking when out to parties or weddings. Your simple act of declining the proffered glass may act as a check upon your companion. Tacit disapproval sometimes does more good than the most eloquent temperance lecture.

Don't marry a drinking man. If the sweetheart will not give up the dangerous habit, it is very certain the husband will not.

Don't allow men to be familiar with you, to use slang or doubtful expressions in your presence.

Don't make appointments with men, either at a friend's home, in the park, or at any place but your father's house.

Don't expect to have exclusive use of the parlor for yourself and callers. Others of the family have the same rights as yourself, and your conversation and ought not to be so private a nature that the presence of a third person is felt to be a restraint.

Don't rebel if the visits of a certain gentleman are disagreeable to your mother, and she says so. She knows best, and can see faults and deficiencies that your youth and inexperience would never discover.

Don't attempt to copy the manners and dress of your brother. Nothing so unsexes a woman as masculine ways.

Don't use loud tones in talking, nor call men by their last names without the usual prefix. Men may treat you as a comrade, but they very rarely marry such girls.

Don't be deceived that men want to raise a family of Amazons. Remember that while men apparently have more license than women, still they expect their wives to be like Caesar's wife, "beyond reproach."

Don't be ashamed to help mother with the housework. A practical knowledge of breadmaking, cooking and the general management of a house is worth more than a smattering of music or painting. To know how to "set" sponge for bread is an accomplishment that no girl need despise, and the kneading of it is grand exercise.

Don't set your mind too much on dress. While it is your duty to look your very best with the means at your command, it is wrong to give so much time and thought to the adornment of your person, while your mind is starving for want of proper food. You need not be a blue-stocking, but a good healthy course of reading and thinking is splendid gymnastics for your mental powers.

Don't come down to breakfast in a soiled wrapper, slovenly shoes, "bang" done up in curl papers, and back hair in a cracker knot on the top of your head. You will never see anyone better to dress for than those in the home circle. They are the ones to be cheered by your sweet, wholesome appearance, and not strangers.

In a word, girls, try to be true women, and by so doing you will gain an influence which, like a sweet perfume, will shed its fragrance upon all with whom you may be brought in contact.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

YANKEE SPIRIT.

An English Mother's Admission as to Her American-Born Son.

Now and then one hears more or less discussion as to what constitutes "the Yankee spirit," says the Youth's Companion, but like many other common phrases, this one seems to elude the efforts of the definer and to be always in the air. The one thing always agreed upon is that to be a real Yankee one must be good at a bargain, and if this is not very definite it is at least something.

There is a small boy in the neighborhood of Boston whose mother is English, whilst his father is a New Englander. The parents have often laughingly debated whether the lad was or was not a genuine Yankee, but it was only the day after last Christmas that they were able to agree in the matter.

That day the boy was for some time missing, and the whole family became much alarmed about him. The servants were sent to the neighbors, the house was thoroughly searched, the well looked into, and, as a last resort, the policemen of the village were called upon to aid in discovering the truant.

When matters had gone as far as this the boy himself was seen coming across the lawn in a drugged and evidently exhausted condition, but waving his hand with an air of triumph.

"I got 30 cents, mamma!" he shouted, as his anxious mother came hastening out to meet him.

"Thirty cents?" she repeated in astonishment. "How did you get 30 cents?"

"Why, with my organ, of course," he answered, and he showed her, strapped upon his back, a toy hand-organ which had been among his Christmas gifts. "I've been playing way down to the other end of the town."

The English mother looked at the eager little fellow, divided between a desire to laugh at the droll situation, a feeling that she should reprove the runaway, and the relief she felt at seeing the little fellow safe.

"George," she said, turning to her husband, who had come up in time to hear his son's words, "you are right. He is a born Yankee."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

LITTLE JOHN'S BIG MONEY.

Major Lemsey, who was registering the names of immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday, asked John Broderick, a diminutive little Irishman, if he had any money. John screwed his face into a knot and responded: "Oh yes; what's that to you?" John didn't look as though overburdened with wealth. He wore a greasy, ragged suit, and he looked as though water in any sense was unknown to him. But when the Major insisted that he must know what money he had John drew a roll of greenbacks from his pocket as big as two fists. The Major almost fell off his chair with astonishment. The roll contained \$1,200. John said he was a weaver, bound for Boston. He was "passed."—New York Herald.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Living in a Fool's Paradise.

Many neglect slight symptoms of disease, hoping that nature will restore health. True nature will, but she must also be aided by using Burdock Blood Bitters, from 1 to 2 bottles of which is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of impure blood, constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility, etc.

HE WAS A "CAD."

I remember once, when crossing in one of the Cunard boats, a circumstance which illustrates the subject under discussion. Among the passengers was a tall young Englishman with a loud voice, a long neck, pushing manners, big feet, a red neck, glossy cheek bones, a four-inch shirt collar and an eye-glass. Wherever you went you saw him or heard him. Frequently it was both. Even at night you would hear him singing out: "Steward!" (he called it st'yard) every half hour, to have his lamp turned down, or turned up, to hook back his door or to shut it, to ask the time, or the weather, or something or other. He was always in evidence. To most of the passengers the fellow became and was an insufferable bore. You could not put him down or silence him. His name was Mr. Bertie Frederick FitzGeorge Armytage—that is what he called himself in the passenger list—and he was never done talking of or alluding to "my cousins," the Armytages of Stackwill Park, or of Javton Manor, or some other place. "My uncle, Lord Allcastle," or "my greatuncle, Sir Marmaduke," you made the acquaintance of a dozen times an hour—if you listened. There was one other passenger—also an Englishman—whom he cordially hated. He was a small, retiring man, of quiet manners and a low voice. He would not have anything to say to Armytage. Armytage said he would not have anything to do with him. But I thought it was the other way. His name was Mr. William Henry—at least that was the only name on the printed list which seemed to be his, because it belonged to no one else and no one knew him.

"Don't waste time talking to that fellow," Armytage said to me one morning, "he's a cad."

"Is he?" said I; "he seems an inoffensive sort of man."

"No fear. There's something queer about him. He's got a friend among the second cabin passengers that I constantly see him talking to on deck in the early morning. Last night I came on them talking together near the funnel. Such a name, too—Henry! I wouldn't know a fellow like that. I know what he is—he's a cad!"

Well, so things went on throughout the voyage. Armytage was always calling Henry a cad. To make a long story short, when we arrived it was found out that Mr. Bertie Armytage was a traveler for a Birmingham "cheap jewelry" factory, and that his real name was Simpson. Mr. Henry was the Earl of Clondalton, travelling incog.—his friend in the second cabin being his valet.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

VARIETIES.

A hen at Conestoga, in Lancaster county, has distinguished herself by laying nine double yoke eggs.

Mrs. Natalie Thumby, of Boston, proved herself a plucky woman, Saturday, by beating off two burglars, who entered her house and attempted to chloroform her.

The intellectual element of Siberia is to be enriched by the addition of 28 young students from the recently suppressed universities of St. Petersburg.

The other day in school one of the youths was asked by the teacher: "For what is the Island of Ceylon noted?" And the boy answered with promptness and good faith: "For its postage stamps being awful hard to get."

A Philadelphia woman has won a prize for the best essay on the extermination of mosquitoes. Her plan is to introduce dragon flies into her rooms. She doesn't explain whether the women folk of the house are to sleep on the roof or in the collar while the dragon flies are exterminating the mosquitoes.

Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, who several times in the past few months has been at the point of death, has taken a turn for the better, and Saturday was able to leave his bed in the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg. Should he not receive a set-back, it is expected that in a few weeks he will be strong enough to leave the hospital.

Another solemn and impressive warning against the cigarette habit comes from Mississippi. At Lowry Island, in that State, a gentleman smoked a single cigarette, and within ten minutes fell from a high place and broke his neck. Regard for historic accuracy compels us to add that when he fell he had a rope round his neck, and the sheriff was present in his official capacity.

A. J. Hildreth, of Pepperell, came to Lowell Monday night and put up at the American House. He tried to blow out the gas in his room, but the clerk caught him at it and tried to explain how to turn it off. The old gentleman couldn't see just how the "oil" would stay in the pipe unless there was something more done, so he and the clerk compromised the matter by letting the gas burn all night.

Experiments have been recently carried on at Toulon with a view of determining to what extent accuracy of aim could be attained at night with the use of an electric light. A gun was mounted on a revolving platform, which also carried an electric projector. The target was fixed at a distance of between three and four kilometers, and it was found that the same accuracy could be attained under those conditions as during daylight.

While Policeman Hackett with a fellow-officer's dog named "Leo" was patrolling his beat in New York Saturday night, there was a cry of "Stop thief!" and a negro carrying a large bundle was seen running down Wooster street. Dog and policeman started after him, and Leo quickly had his teeth buried in the colored man's clothing. "Help! take off de dog. I give up!" shouted the thief, and Hackett relieved his four-footed pal of the prisoner.

A wealthy citizen of Dover, Me., was mortified the other day. He had just been making a clean breast of his deplorable financial condition to the assessors, and going to a grocery store soon after, he was appalled to find that the assessor had taken his statement so literally as to order a barrel of flour, a codfish and some other articles sent to him at the town's expense! At last accounts the wealthy citizen was trying to explain that he was not quite a pauper, and several have noticed the unusually happy expression on the face of the assessor.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Living in a Fool's Paradise.

Many neglect slight symptoms of disease, hoping that nature will restore health. True nature will, but she must also be aided by using Burdock Blood Bitters, from 1 to 2 bottles of which is sufficient to cure any ordinary case of impure blood, constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility, etc.

WEIGHT-THROWING

Athlete Ford Writes of a Well Known Branch of Sport.

PRACTICE, RULES AND POSITION.

Peculiarities of "Putting" the Shot—How It Differs from Work with the Hammer—Men Who Have Won and Their Records—General Points of the Games.

Weight throwing is essentially a branch of athletics that one must be built for to do well in. Games such as running, walking, jumping and hurdle racing are indulged in successfully by athletes of various physiques, but the champions at weight throwing represent as a rule a type of men much larger and heavier than the average of mankind. The reason for this is quite obvious; for, although a heavy man may not be strong in proportion to his weight, still the mere fact of his being heavier enables him to throw a missile further than some other lighter although not necessarily weaker athlete. A man weighing 200 pounds has a good weight to keep him to the ground while throwing, for instance, a 56-pound weight, and although an athlete weighing only 150 pounds might be much more active and enduring, still for weight throwing he could not compare with the heavier one, whose very awkwardness enables him to put extra force behind a heavy missile while sending it away from him.

One noticeable feature in weight throwing is that an athlete generally continues good at it after having lost the snap required in running and jumping. Men have been known to do well with the weights who were more than 40 years of age, while those who excel in running and jumping generally do their best work before they reach the age of 30. The heavier a man grows the better he can throw weights, but it is not so with running and jumping, and there have been cases where weight throwers in training themselves down to try more active events have, by the reduction of flesh, materially decreased their ability to throw weights, although the result of their work may have made them generally stronger. A good sample of this occurred last fall, when George R. Gray, the amateur champion shot putter of this country, reduced himself by about twenty pounds to take part in the all round championship. He did an excellent performance in the events of running, jumping, hurdling, etc., but he fell off very much in ability to perform at his favorite game, and one week later won the championship at the single event by a very small margin, while previously he had had plenty to spare.

There are three standard games of weight throwing. They are putting the sixteen pound shot, throwing the sixteen pound hammer, and throwing the fifty-six pound weight.

The first consists of putting or throwing an iron ball. The word "put" is meant in a different sense from what would be inferred by simply throwing, for the shot is too heavy to be thrown like a baseball, and must necessarily be put, especially if the missile weighs more than sixteen pounds. The lighter the shot is the more the tendency is to throw it, and no better way can be found to make an athlete adopt the right style than to give him a shot weighing eight or ten pounds, for it would be next to impossible to have a novice throw one of that weight with any degree of success, while if he practiced with one weighing ten or twelve pounds he might develop the bad habit of throwing, which in the long run will never be as available as a fair square "put." It is unnecessary to describe what a throw is, for the motion of sending a stone or a baseball is familiar to all.

But the word "put," as used when speaking of putting the shot, is little understood, and even at the present time, in some of the loosely managed athletic games, unpleasant disputes arise regarding it. Putting the shot is nothing but pushing it. An excellent sample of a correct style preparatory to the movement is shown in the picture. It will be noticed that there is no grip on the shot at all, and it apparently lies loosely in the athlete's hand. If there was any curve described by the shot, it would be necessary to hold it in place, and the fact that the best performers in the game do not grasp the ball at all while delivering it is conclusive evidence that a straight push is the correct style.

In practicing for the game it would be well to have the beginner stand at a mark just as is shown in the accompanying illustration, hold the shot as described, lean down on the right side, and when ready to deliver the ball raise quickly with the waist, send the right arm out straight, at the same time jumping around, landing with his feet exactly reversed, viz., right foot in front, left foot behind. This is the style used by a right hand putter, but if the athlete is left handed he can reverse the order of things.

Particular stress should be put on the waist motion, for novices generally do all the work with their arm when really the waist plays a part almost as important. The further down an athlete stoops while delivering the shot, just so much further the ball will go, unless a position is taken so low that the principal will lose his balance or be thrown off in endeavoring to make a straight push.

After the athlete is fairly well at home in the final delivery of the ball at a standstill, he may commence to try it as it is done in actual competition, with a run. The rules allow a seven foot run inside of a circle of that diameter. A right handed putter should start at the back edge of the circle in the same position he would assume if he were putting from a stand, as shown in the picture. He should raise his left leg just far enough to be able to hop with the right one, landing on both feet, the left leg within a few inches of the opposite edge of the circle and the right leg about in the middle. He will assume then the same position he started from, but he will have given his body an impetus which cannot be obtained from a stand. He should rise and turn quickly with his waist, push out his arm, and land with his feet just as described in putting from a stand.

At first he may not be able to put as far with a run as he previously has done standing, but an increased distance will come with perseverance.

Putting the shot happens to be a weight throwing event that has for its amateur champion a man of not unusual weight. George R. Gray holds the record at the 16 pound shot. He stands 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high and weighs about 185 pounds. He continually beats men weighing from 80 to 50 pounds more, and he is really a phenomenon. He has unusually developed muscles on the right side of his body for this game, and is also very quick. He is only about 24 years old, and should be continue for ten years longer and grow heavier he will undoubtedly increase his own record. The best professional at the game is Charles C. Currie, of Canada, who can easily throw a shot about a foot, but he is not so good in proportion to his size and weight as the amateur. Currie is 6 feet 5 inches high and weighs 215 pounds in athletic clothes. He is considered the best shot putter in the world. Other good

amateur shot putters are C. A. J. Queckberner and F. L. Lambrecht, having records of between 42 and 43 feet and weighing over 210 pounds, but Gray has always beaten them.

Lambrecht and Queckberner with W. L. Condon and J. S. Mitchell excel in throwing the 16-pound hammer. The present champion is Mitchell, and he also holds the best record with a seven foot run of 133 feet 8 inches. The game differs greatly from putting the shot in the muscles used, and a light man, in the long run, has no chance for successful competition against the heavy ones.

The style consists of swinging around the head an iron or lead sphere attached to a handle four feet long until sufficient speed is given it to deliver it over the head. It takes a heavy, powerful man to make a big throw, and the athlete is eventually to throw with a run, it is not well to practice from a stand, for the delivery is quite different in the two styles.

THE LARGEST HE MOST PROGRESSIVE HE SAFEST NATURAL PREMIUM LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION IN EXISTENCE IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.



THROWING THE HAMMER—READY FOR DELIVERY.

For a light man must to a certain extent give way to the swing of the hammer. The game as formerly practiced in the United States was done from a stand, but within the last two years a seven foot run has been allowed. If the athlete is eventually to throw with a run, it is not well to practice from a stand, for the delivery is quite different in the two styles.

In practicing with the hammer the athlete should stand at the back edge of the circle, with his back toward the direction in which he intends throwing the missile. After enough momentum is given the hammer (this is generally accomplished in three or four swings), the athlete turns around once in the circle, at the same time going toward the front part.

He delivers the hammer when he is in about the same position as when he began, viz., with his back to where he throws, and care must be taken to keep inside the ring and not follow the hammer after letting go of it. It is a hard game to acquire properly, and one of the accompanying pictures shows about the position of the athlete just before the hammer leaves his hands. The difficult part of performing well at it is to control the weight and keep it in a proper position relative to the turning of the body.

If the weight swings in advance of the body no force can be applied, and if the turn of the body is made too much in advance of the weight much force is wasted. It takes a great deal of practice to adjust matters, but it is a splendid exercise for the arms, chest and back, and is a very popular event among weight throwers.

Throwing the fifty-six pound weight is a most discouraging game to practice, except for what might be called a truly ponderous man. The missile is so heavy that nothing but muscle and weight can control it, and a competition at it is an excellent test of downright strength. The game is now very similar to that of throwing the hammer, being controlled by the same rules. The shape of the weight is different, for in place of being a sphere with a long wooden handle, it has a short triangular shaped iron handle, which can be grasped by one or two hands, as the athlete sees fit.

The best record of the game is 30 feet 1 inch, by J. S. Mitchell. This man weighs over 220 pounds in athletic costume. He also holds the record at throwing from a stand of 27 feet 4 inches. He has not yet thrown the weight with two arms in public, but as other athletes are coming very near to his record, who have adopted the two handed style, he may have to resort to this method to protect his record. The next best figures are 29 feet 5 1/2 inches, by C. A. J. Queckberner, who used two arms in making these figures.

The prevailing styles of practicing the game in Scotland and Ireland are throwing from the side for the former and throwing between the legs for the latter, both from a stand. Twenty-six and 27 feet are done in these styles, but they are not popular in the United States since throwing from a 7-foot circle was instituted. This latter style is more showy and a greater distance can be accomplished in it as compared with throwing from a stand, but a man must be unusually strong to control the weight while turning, for it is a most unruly mass to manage unless the athlete knows exactly what he is about.

Weight throwing is not given so often at athletic games as other more popular events, because there are so few who can distinguish themselves in any branches of it, but, like other events, it is increasing in popularity, and there are more athletes good at it today than ever before.

Malcolm W. Ford Charles Wyndham, the famous English comedian, is a fully qualified surgeon. During the late civil war he served as a surgeon in the Union army. His only sister, Alice, is the wife of Bronson Howard, the playwright. He is fond of companionship, and when at home often entertains in his magnificent house in St. John's Wood, London's quaintest suburb.

A "Widow" in Utica, N.Y., upon answering the door bell Saturday afternoon was startled at the appearance of a full-bearded man, who recalled to her memory visions of her early married life and then caught her in his arms and showered kisses upon her still handsome face. It was her first husband, Arnold, who, after an absence of 25 years, had come back to ask forgiveness and be reinstated as the head of the family. The couple are now living happily together and intend removing to Arnold's home in Indiana in a few days. His wife had long thought her husband dead.

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